FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AUSTRIA'S KREISKY ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 12 MAY

AU121951 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA)--Today Mr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, arrived in Bulgaria. At the Sofia airport he was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council. Full state honors were paid to the guest.

Mr Bruno Kreisky will pay a 4-day official visit here at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and of Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council. As Mr Bruno Kreisky told Bulgarian journalists, peace and detente issues will be the highlights of his talks with the Bulgarian state officials.

In the course of nearly four decades Bulgaria and Austria have been joining their consistent efforts in developing their relations in favor of the two peoples' interests and of peace in Europe. The two countries' diplomatic relations were reestablished in 1946 and in 1963 they were raised to embassy level. The relations Bulgaria maintains with Austria are of her most active ones with West European countries. For the last 5 years alone more than 50 meetings of high-ranking state and political figures of both countries have been held.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's visits to Austria in 1969, 1973 and 1978 and Mr Bruno Kreisky and Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's visits to Bulgaria in 1975 and 1976 have played an important role for the development of bilateral relations. Bulgaria and Austria's leaders have repeatedly stated that the two countries' relations are an example of constructive cooperation between states with different social order. There are many good reasons for making such a high assessment.

Now Austria is one of Bulgaria's most important trading partners in Western Europe. In 1980 the two countries' trade amounted to nearly 217 million foreign currency leva. Basic share in Bulgaria's export falls to industrial raw and other materials, foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. In her import equipment, machinery, metals and chemical substances prevail.

Along the line of joint production, contacts of Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organisations with Austrian firms expanded recently. Cooperation agreements in the field of mechanical and electronic engineering and chemical industry have been signed.

At joint entries to third markets experience in the sphere of refrigeration equipment and air conditioning has been acquired. Joint projects for setting up modern tourist facilities in Bulgaria have been worked out. The two countries' tourist contacts are traditionally good. In 1980, 29,388 Austrians visited Bulgaria.

Cultural ties are excellently developing too. And it was not by chance that it was in Vienna that the chairmen of the national committees for marking the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria in Western Europe met.

In connection with Mr Bruno Kreisky's visit to Bulgaria expectations arise for a new and constructive dialogue in the name of friendship, peace and international cooperation.

Talks Begin

AU130830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The official Bulgarian-Austrian talks between State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov with Austria's federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky have begun at the Boyana Residence. Issues pertaining to bilateral cooperation are being discussed.

BCP CONGRATULATES ROMANIANS ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU122050 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the RCP, the BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the RCP Central Committee:

The BCP conveys to you, the RCP members, to all working people in Romania as well as to the fraternal Romanian people the most sincere congratulations. The foundation of the RCP on 8 May 1921, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, was an event of great importance for the workers and communist movement in Romania. In the years of military-fascist dictatorship the RCP was the most active and consistent champion defending the interests of the working people.

Implemented under RCP leadership, the armed uprising of 23 August 1944, under the conditions of the historical victories won by the Soviet Army over Hitlerite Germany, led to the Romanian people's liberation. The beginning of an antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution was marked which opened a new epoch in the history of Romania.

During the period that followed the liberation of Romania from fascist domination, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with peoples of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA organizations, accomplished thorough socialist changes in their country's comprehensive life, and achieved remarkable successes in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and BCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are constantly developing and intensifying, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the international communist and workers movement, the socialist community countries and the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the RCP we wish you, dear comrades, even greater, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and in building a comprehensively developed, socialist society in your motherland.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES OLYMPIC PRESIDENT SAMARANCH

AU121457 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the president of the International Olympic Committee, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Mr Zhivkov expressed the support of the Bulgarian people to the peaceful and highly humane goals of the Olympic movement. He assessed highly the striving of the administration of the International Olympic Committee to aid understanding and cooperation among the nations.

Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch told of the preparations for the 11th Olympic Congress due this September in Baden-Baden and of the problems to be discussed. He expressed confidence that, irrespective of all difficulties, the congress will mark a new step in the consolidation of the Olympic movement.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV, OTHERS RECEIVE SOVIET MEDAL

AU121940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov and Dobri Dzhurov have been awarded the Soviet medal "For Strengthening the Combat Community." By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, they have been awarded the high distinction for their contribution to detente and security in Europe and strengthening world peace, their merits in strengthening the combat friendship and cooperation of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and on the occasion of the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary.

Today Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, presented them with the medals. On behalf of those awarded, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed most cordial gratitude to the Soviet party and state leadership and to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally for the high honor and distinction.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov. Maj Gen Valeriy Genadov, the Soviet military attache in Bulgaria, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the ceremony.

TODOROV CONVEYS GREETINGS TO CHEMICAL WORKERS

AU081918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The festive meeting devoted to the holiday of the Bulgarian chemical workers has ended in Plovdiv. Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, read a report on the successes achieved by chemistry and on the responsible tasks facing the chemical industry during the next 5-year plan. Stanko Todorov conveyed cordial greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers and hoped the chemical workers would continue registering and multiplying the high successes achieved during the past 5-year plan so that the chemical branch could continue developing as a leading one in our economy and that the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress could be implemented.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES LIST NOW AVAILABLE

AU111810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Central Election Commission has published the list of workers, public figures, agrarian workers and intellectuals named as candidates for National Assembly deputy. There are 400 persons, 68 percent of whom are BCP members and 25 percent members of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, while 7 percent are nonparty candidates. In comparison with the Seventh National Assembly, the number of the two political parties' candidates has decreased, and the number of nonparty candidates has increased. The list includes representatives of all social categories and strata of the population, and the number of workers directly engaged in material production has increased from 67 to 80 percent.

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES--Plovdiv, 6 May (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at a press conference at the fair in Plovdiv that Bulgaria's trade last year reached 20 milliard dollars, with 75 percent of the trade being with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, 16 percent with the non-socialist countries and 9 percent with the developing states. More than 50 percent of the total trade is with the Soviet Union. Mr Petur Rusev stressed that the participation in integration initiatives within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is a guarantee for the stable economic development of Bulgaria, a guarantee for highly efficient manufactures. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 May 81 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'ROWDYISM' IN POZNAN

LD121400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] After the recent riots in Otwock, where a militia station came under attack, was set on fire and completely destroyed, the Polish public has learned about another act of rowdyism, this time in Poznan. Frantisek Souka, our resident Warsaw correspondent, reports:

The object of the attack by an enraged mob this time was the Poznan sports arena, where an international rock music festival was taking place. Young people from various parts of Poland gathered there, but not everyone managed to get inside. Those who did not at first attempted to get into the hall but when they failed they began an attack on the hall's glass walls, using stones and bricks. Around 100 glass panes of various sizes were smashed and the financial damage amounts to several hundreds of thousands of zlotys. This is another example of rowdyism committed by young people, an example of anarchy and disregard for the basic norms of order.

Today's TRYBUNA LUDU, in a commentary on the latest events of this kind, says, among other things: Day before yesterday it was Otwock and yesterday the Poznan arena--unless we keep a (?firm grip), tomorrow it will be something else, and the day after tomorrow we shall cease to live safely because [words indistinct] that our democracy and liberties [words indistinct] themselves.

RECOGNITION OF POLISH RURAL SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED

LD121508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court registered today the so-called Rural Solidarity--and agrarian association of private farmers and landowners who frequently employ a hired labor force. Private farmers, supported by Walese's trade unions, have exacted the recognition of the organization through several months of pressure on the authorities, strikes, occupation of public buildings and threats to the effect that they would not fulfill supplies of food to the state.

To Turn Developments Back

LD121910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 81

[Frantisek Sojka commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court today registered the so-called Trade Union of Private Farmers. With the recent agreement between the governmental commission and the striking farmers in Bydgoszcz and the passing of the law on the trade union of private farmers in the Sejm, today's registration was a mere formality. A few weeks ago the Supreme Court ruled against the registration of Rural Solidarity on the grounds that private farmers are the owners of the means of production and do not work for a wage, but the new law passed over these legal objections. A new trade union was thus created which not only small farmers can join but also landowners, including those who employ laborers.

Many people in Poland have pointed out the danger that Rural Solidarity can at any time turn into an oppositionist agrarian-clerical party. Its leaders also do not conceal their close links with antisocialist forces, their negative attitude toward agricultural cooperatives, and their demand for further sales of state-owned land and for an expansion of the private sector in the countryside.

At the present time private farmers manage 80 percent of all the land. They intend to influence the agricultural policy of the state, the distribution of the means of production and prices. Particularly noteworthy are the efforts to proceed from the so-called traditions of the period before World War II.

Various political (?gamblers) as well as antisocialist forces, Walesa's trade unions and the Catholic Church have been interested in the setting up of a Rural Solidarity. Their aim, the creation of a legal platform for an opposition in the Polish countryside, has been fulfilled, The means they used were quite varied: strikes, hunger strikes, threats to stop deliveries, and demagogic slogans attacking party and state policy in the countryside.

They have achieved their goal through agreements with the government and the passing of the law on the trade union of private farmers. Not even the greatest optimist can believe in their inflated propaganda slogans--that they are capable of feeding 80 million people and even of exporting food. All one has to do is cast a glance at the empty shops. But few doubt, however, that the main purpose of Rural Solidarity is to turn developments in the Polish countryside back several decades.

PLENUM SESSION OF TRADE UNION COUNCILS REPORTED

16th Congress Conclusions

LD130614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] The joint plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak councils of trade unions continued in Prague today with a discussion. Those who took part in it stressed the resolve of trade union members to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They spoke about the pre-congress initiative and socialist competition, reported on the fulfillment of socialist pledges and the results achieved during the past 5-year period and dealt critically with shortcomings still persisting in trade union work. They also addressed themselves to the questions related to the speeding up of technological development, the raising of labor productivity, reducing the requirements of production on materials and energy and solving demands placed on exports regarding the quality of products. They also devoted their attention to the problem related to increasing the trade union's involvement in the improvement of the workers' all around welfare and an improvement of the working and living environment and pointed to the need to raise continually the standard of political and educational activity. In their contributions to the discussion, they also addressed themselves to the plan of activity submitted and to the trade union involvement in the elections into representative bodies, including the drafting of election programs.

In the course of this morning's proceedings, Comrade Karel Hoffmann, submitted proposals to fill vacant posts in the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions and a proposal to elect Zoltan Kramec an additional secretary and member of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions. In the ensuing voting all proposals submitted were approved unanimously.

Resolution Adopted

LD130842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Participants in the 12th joint plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak trade union councils today adopted a resolution to convene the 10th All-Trade Union Congress for 15-18 April next year, the congress program, and the number of delegates.

A Revolutionary Trade Union Movement work program for the period from the 16th CPCZ Congress till the 10th All-Trade Union Congress stresses that the party congress program expresses the basic interests of Czechoslovak workers. For this reason it has become a work program for trade unionists, who want their full share of responsibility in its realization. Appreciation of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement at the 16th party congress, reads the work program, is an impulse for us to more speedily increase the effectiveness of trade union work, to win the working people over to creative and active participation in fulfilling socialist development tasks, and to adopt more resolute stands and principled attitudes in the fight for the interests and needs of the community.

Under the slogan "Through the Fulfillment of the Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, Forward to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress," all primary trade union organizations will address themselves to organizing the active and committed participation of trade union members in fulfilling party congress tasks and in developing and strengthening socialist democracy.

The trade unions' share in fulfilling the demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be (?accentuated). In drawing up the draft plan for next year it is essential to apply the counter planning method and to make full use of the observations and proposals of the working people to expose and tap all reserves.

The work program places emphasis on raising the effectiveness of trade union activity, and ensuring all-around political, programmatic, cadre and organizational preparation for the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. It describes the continual improvement in the quality of the standard of internal trade union life, the relentless fight against all manifestations of bureaucracy, stereotyping and formalism as the basic prerequisite of this activity.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, said in his closing speech that the joint session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak trade union councils confirmed the resolve of trade unions to do their utmost to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He stressed that it is necessary to make a start toward the 10th All-Trade Union Congress with well-prepared membership meetings of primary organizations, the approval of well-thought-out work programs, and the development of initiative to help fulfill and overfulfill planned tasks.

TWELVE CHARTER 77 MEMBERS CHARGED WITH SUBVERSION

NC121440 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Prague, 12 May (AFP)--Twelve Charter 77 members have been charged with subversion, sources close to Czechoslovak civil rights dissident group said today. They were among 24 Charter members rounded up on Wednesday and Thursday after a French couple was arrested at the border on charges of smuggling in documents and cash for Czechoslovak subversives. Twelve were later freed, and four of the 12 charged including former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek were released on bail, the sources said.

The eight still detained, accused of "serious foreign-backed subversive activities", face maximum jail terms of 10 years, according to the sources. They were named as journalist Karel Kyncl, his colleague Jan Ruml, writer Eva Kanturkova, poet Jaromir Horec, psychologist Jirina Siklova, former student leader Jiri Mueller, writer Milan Simecka and philosopher Miroslav Kusy. Five were being held in Prague, one in Brno and two in Bratislava, the sources said.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS REAGAN'S 'NEW FOREIGN STRATEGY'

AU121707 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 May 81 p 2

[Vladimir Till article: "The Reaganist Strategy"]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration's "new" foreign policy is slowly beginning to take shape. It is not nice to look at. The United States is approaching the stage of militarist hysteria, in which the two most influential government members--Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig--are vying with each other. One is worth as much as the other, and although they personally are at loggerheads, they both have a concurrent concept about U.S. expansionist aims.

The pillar of Washington strategy for the coming years is the escalation of armament and the deployment of American military units practically all over the world, and particularly in the Middle East and Indian Ocean. The new element in this strategy is the theory that the next "great" war need not necessarily be a nuclear one--it could be a "conventional" war with the use of million-strong armies and an enormous arsenal of land, air and naval weapons. From this, it logically follows that, APART [capitalized word published in boldface] from assiduous preparations for a nuclear conflict, the United States will substantially expand the production and development of these weapons; that is, guns and tanks, missiles and bombers, cruisers and submarines.

Last week the New York TIMES wrote: "The new military strategy reflects President Reagan's sceptical views on detente. It can eventually lead to a generally valid doctrine that would be typical for the entire government policy." This quote makes it clear that Reagan's "scepticism" emerged even before the presidential advisers had had time to properly analyze the international situation, to make a diagnosis and to work out a concept of American foreign policy. What's more, the bacillus of scepticism seized Reagan even before he had taken one single tentative step toward an agreement on possible controversial matters between the East and West.

Reagan, Weinberger and Haig go further than Carter and his predecessors, in that they turn armament into a state dogma, purposefully dragging other nations into its stream. In its commentary, the American newspaper mentioned above also lists all the places where the "military presence" of the U.S. Armed Forces should be felt. The long list starts with the "commitment" to strengthen the NATO alliance with the ill-famed, medium-range nuclear missiles, regardless of the Soviet initiative for roundtable negotiations. (Incidentally, in a connection that is particularly interesting to us, the STARS AND STRIPES, the daily paper of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, recently published a report on the planned shift of a considerable number of American units in West Germany "closer to the Czechoslovak and East German borders," in order--the daily alleged--to enhance their "morale and combat preparedness"; but in reality this is obviously intended to further complicate European East-West relations.)

It is sometimes a long way from strategic plans to their realization. Haig and Weinberger could convince themselves of this already at the beginning of April, during their first trips abroad as representatives of the new American Government. In Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, Haig probed the possibilities of creating an anti-Soviet military alliance in the Middle East. As expected, he was applauded in Tel Aviv and Cairo; but in Amman and even in Riyadh he came up against the "Palestinian wall," when the priority of the Palestinian question above all others was confirmed for him, and when he was told that most Arab states regard Israel as the main source of danger to peace throughout the region. Likewise, Weinberger did not come out empty-handed where "success" could not but materialize; that is, in his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and at the session of the NATO nuclear planning group in Bonn. However, the result of his West European trip is not as unambiguous in other respects.

The bourgeois press commentaries (PAESE SERA, Italy; DIE WELT, FRG) state that, for instance, even at the Bonn session behind closed doors "sharp antagonisms" had come into evidence between the United States and its partners. They concerned the American demands for raising the allied contributions to armament, but also the American sabotage of the SALT II treaty and the lack of good will to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union. Typical of these moods is the statement by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that, in case of further procrastination on the part of the United States, "grave problems would emerge" in the Bonn-Washington relationship.

This is the tenor of the first meetings between Reagan's emissaries and the realities of international life. Whether, and how, the knowledge they have gained will be reflected in the foundations of the reorganization of American foreign policy--that is the great question.

LEADERS GREET USSR COUNTERPARTS ON VICTORY DAY

AU122117 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 May 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulatory Telegrams on the 36th Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] Prague, 8 May (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers, the following telegram of the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Soviet people's historical victory over fascism, and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the heroic Soviet Army:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Soviet Union's historical victory over Hitlerite fascism and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR's Council of Ministers and all fraternal Soviet people ardent comradely greetings and most cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, all working people of our fatherland and in our own name.

The Czechoslovak people feel deep gratitude to their liberators, the valiant sons and daughters of the Soviet country, who laid down their lives for our better tomorrow. The heroism of the Soviet people, who had borne the main brunt of the battle against hated fascism, successfully defended their socialist fatherland and brought freedom and peace also to other peoples of Europe--this heroism will be forever written on the pages of mankind's history. The unforgettable days of May 1945 have become a lasting symbol of freedom, new life and unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the minds and hearts of our people.

The Soviet Union's victory over fascism enabled our peoples to take the path of building a new, just order in their country. On the path of socialist construction, we always leaned on the Soviet Union's support and assistance, and we could always draw strength from the firm friendship of our peoples. The constant consolidation and development of this friendship fully correspond to the most vital interests and longings of our people, embodied in the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and USSR of May, 1970, on the basis of which the all around cooperation of our two countries is successfully developing. The foundation of this cooperation lies in the fraternal relations between our communist parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the unity of aims in building socialism and communism and in fighting for a lasting peace in the world.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress--whose deliberations were attended by the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--the Czechoslovak communists evaluated, with a feeling of justified pride, the results of the fruitful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation which is, for our peoples, the firm certainty on which the plans and prospects of building the advanced socialist society in our country are based.

We will continue consolidating and comprehensively developing this friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia are sincerely glad of the significant successes achieved by the Soviet people in building the material foundations of the communist society, and they sincerely congratulate you on them.

Our entire fatherland accorded a broad response to the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which has become a significant historic event of all progressive mankind. The Congress of Soviet Communists fully proved the creative force of real socialism and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the cohesion of the Soviet society around the Leninist CPSU, its resolve to unwaveringly continue building communism and its resolve to lead a consistent struggle for consolidating peace, international detente and disarmament. The new peace initiatives which resounded from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress enjoy the full support of all Czechoslovak people. We greatly esteem the fact that, at the side of the Soviet Union and in unity with the other countries of the socialist community, we may share in realizing these initiatives.

Allow us, esteemed comrades, on this occasion to wish you and all fraternal Soviet people with all our heart further successes in accomplishing the bold tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in building communism.

Long live the eternal and unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship; let the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and CPSU deepen!

1981 TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT WITH CHINA SIGNED

LD112116 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Prague, 11 May (CETEKA)--The 1981 agreement on trade and payments between Czechoslovakia and China was signed here Monday by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Miroslav Bursa of Czechoslovakia and Hen Ye of China.

The Chinese delegation was received later by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak.

Under the trade agreement, Czechoslovakia will supply China with metallurgical products, machinery and spare parts for the footwear and leather industry, textile machinery, motorcycles and other goods in exchange for some raw materials, such as tungsten concentrate, fluorite and talc, consumer goods, tinned food and other goods.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN RECEIVES CHURCH DIGNITARIES

AU112003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 7 May (CTK)--The highest representatives of all churches and religious societies in the CSSR were received in the Ritter Hall of Prague's Valdstejn Palace on Thursday for a friendly meeting by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan. Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak was also present.

The church representatives voiced great appreciation for the state's attitude when resolving church-political and social issues, and expressed thanks for the trust shown in them. They expressed full support for the National Front's election program and the determination to continue actively contributing to the strengthening of world peace.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION--A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, led by N. Smeliakov, USSR's deputy ministers of foreign trade, attended the opening in Bratislava of a new technical center attached to the USSR's trade representation in the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 81 p 2 AU]

ARAB LEAGUE CHIEF COMMENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD130254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)--"The Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon are aimed at crushing the PLO. At the same time they are directed against the Lebanese people and the Arab security forces." This was stated by the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, at a Berlin press conference on Tuesday. He said that the dangerous situation in the Middle East was deteriorating daily, a development which constituted a serious threat to peace in the region. It was, therefore, an important task for his organization and all peace-loving states to strengthen support for the countries and forces which are daily exposed to Israeli attacks. In this connection he praised the GDR's sincere solidarity with the Arab peoples, which had been reaffirmed during his talk with Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Dealing with the proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress for the holding of a Middle East conference, Chedli Klibi said that this Soviet initiative was designed to make an effective contribution to solving the Middle East conflict. By contrast, the Camp David policy pursued by the United States was a major obstacle to a just and lasting peace in the region.

In the view of the Arab League secretary general, there exists good opportunities for expanding relations between his organization and its members and the GDR. This applies to the development of economic, technical and cultural cooperation and to the expansion of the political contacts which are useful to both sides. "We attach great importance to the policy of the socialist states,", he said. It was not surprising therefore that the socialist states held a prominent place in the friendship of the Arab states.

Exchange of Toasts

LD130432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN)--The GDR and Arab League advocate a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict.

This was noted on Tuesday evening by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League at a dinner which the GDR foreign minister gave in his guest's honor.

In a toast, Oskar Fischer praised the Arab League's work to preserve world peace and for a just solution to the Middle East conflict. The GDR is observing with great concern how the situation in the Near and Middle East is being further exacerbated as a result of imperialist confrontation policy.

"The aggressor Israel, full of malice and without scruples, is violating Lebanon's sovereignty and trying to break the Palestinian people's will to fight", stated the GDR foreign minister. He declared the GDR's solidarity with friendly Syria, the PLO and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon.

Oskar Fischer expressed his conviction that the current efforts by imperialist circles to draw the states of the Near and Middle East into fresh war preparations and to set up bases on their territory will in the final analysis fail on account of the peoples' firm will for a peaceful development.

The GDR foreign minister went on to say: "We can note with satisfaction that the positions of the Arab League and the GDR on important international issues are either the same or are similar. We regard this at the same time as an expression of the development in our relations with the majority of Arab states which has been successful and stable for years. I use the opportunity of your presence to state that we are ready to expand cooperation with all Arab states for the benefit of the peoples. On this basis, an important contribution can be made towards solving the basic issues of our time".

Oskar Fischer assured his guest that the GDR would continue in the future to work together with the Arab League against the machinations of imperialism, particularly against the Camp David conspiracy and the efforts to continue it.

Chedli Klibi in his toast expressed the high esteem of the Arab League for the aid which the GDR has granted, particularly to the Arab countries. At the same time, he praised the solid political relations between the league and the socialist states, which, thanks to the willingness for cooperation and solidarity, are developing further.

"The Arab generation of today will never forget that it is the socialist states who are convinced of the Arab cause and who defend it", said the secretary general. Particularly in view of the dangerous situation in the Middle East, the Arab countries will rely on the role which the socialist countries could play due to their influence and their experience in handling important international issues. "Furthermore, we count on the firm friendship which has developed between the socialist states and ourselves ".

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, Chedli Klibi noted that the fate of the Palestinian people was the most prominent of all Arab problems and represented the key issue of the Middle East conflict. "Peace in the Middle East is linked with recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people, the concession of allowing them to decide their future for themselves and to found an independent state led by the PLO, its sole legitimate representative". The Arab League has repeatedly described the Camp David agreements as a maneuver which is aimed solely at furthering a final annexation of the west Jordan territory and the Gaza Strip.

The Arab politician strongly condemned the continued Israeli attacks on Lebanon, which represent a serious threat to the national unity and sovereignty of this country.

The friendly talks between Oskar Fischer and Chedli Klibi, begun during the morning, were continued on Tuesday afternoon.

Chedli Klibi earlier laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism. During the day, the guest had a tour through the GDR capital.

FRG MINISTERS OF CULTURE ADHERE TO 1937 BORDERS

AU122054 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN)--The conference of ministers of culture of the FRG Laender has reaffirmed its revanchist decision to adhere to the "borders of the German Reich of 1937" in school books and maps. This was reported by Hanna-Renate Laurien, president of the conference and minister of culture of Rhineland-Palatinate, before the press in Bonn, following the consultations of the ministers of culture which lasted 2 days.

HONECKER RECEIVES TOGOLESE ENVOY IN BERLIN

LD090535 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1249 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, on 7 May received the ambassador of the Republic of Togo in the GDR, Lassissi Dikeni Kerim, who presented his letter of credence. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from the president of Togo, Snassingbe Edyadeha, which Erich Honecker reciprocated in a friendly manner. In the talk that followed, the two partners stated their belief that relations between the GDR and the Republic of Togo would develop in the interest of peace and the good of both peoples and states.

'ARAFAT THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU122052 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 81 p 2

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution, has sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

I am pleased to express my deep gratitude for your congratulations on my reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Our militant Palestinian Arab people pay very high tribute to the assistance and support which you grant their revolution.

This support testifies to the principl[illegible] which your glorious party pursues, under your leadership, in the struggle for the r[illegible]t of peoples to freedom, independence and a just peace.

Our Palestinian Arab people, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, pay tribute to their relations [illegible]th the people, party and government of the GDR as a glorious deed of the common struggle against world imperialism and Zionism. Dear comrade, I want to convey our greetings to the comrades of the Central Committee, to the government and to your outstanding people and reaffirm the continuation of the common struggle until victory.

TISCH ADDRESSES TRADE UNION MEETING

LD130838 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] In the words of FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, the GDR's 9 million trade unionists will devote themselves wholeheartedly to the fulfillment of the historic 10th SED Congress decisions. He told a meeting of Berlin trade union activists today that the further strengthening of the economy is the crucial factor in meeting the challenges of the eighties in the social sphere. He described the increasing initiatives in all spheres of social activity in preparation for the 14 June elections as a sign of the high level of the working people's awareness.

Konrad Najmann, member of the SED Central Committee Ploitburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive, attended the meeting.

COURT SENTENCES AGENT OF LAMPL GANG TO 6 YEARS

AU081308 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 May the Magdeburg Bezirk court sentenced Ingo Lohse, FRG citizen and agent of the criminal Lampl gang, controlled by the secret service, to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code connected with abuse of the transit agreement. As a hired and paid agent, Lohse intensively participated in crimes on the GDR transit routes and abused the GDR entry regulations. Through an advertisement, published by BILDZEITUNG of the Springer concern, he got into contact with gang member Juergen Elsner, who is known to the court and who hired him for the criminal Lampl gang. Lohse got his orders and instructions for the crimes from Heinz-Werner Kraemer, alias Hintze. The car used for the crime--a Mercedes with license plate PI-EE 41--was impounded.

POLAND'S KISIEL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Conference on Planning

LD122056 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, Vice-Premier Henryk Kisiel, president of the State Planning Committee of the Polish People's Republic Tuesday arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation to confer about questions of cooperation between the two countries' planning authorities.

Lazar Receives Kisiel

LD122102 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in his office on Tuesday Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and president of the State Planning Commission, who is currently visiting Budapest. The meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic of Budapest.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS POLISH EVENTS, SOVIET ARTICLE

AU121530 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 10 May on page 2 carries a 200-word report by Warsaw correspondent Eva Terenyi headlined: "A Police Guard Room Building Has Been Set on Fire in Otwock in Poland," on the 7 and 8 May incidents at Otwock railroad station. The report does not name the two "rowdies," who threw stones at the building, but says they were subdued "with the help of passengers" by the policeman on duty, were "taken to the guardroom by him" and subsequently "taken away and arrested." A crowd then gathered which "broke the remaining windows and intended to set fire to the guardroom." The report notes "some 1,000 people" making several attempts to set the building on fire, the arrival of Solidarity representatives and the prosecutor who, "at their demand," released the two "arrested rowdy persons." The report states that on the following afternoon, a crowd set fire to the building and prevented firemen from extinguishing the fire, and reports the subsequent burning down of the "police guardroom."

The same issue of the newspaper carries on page 10 a 1,150-word report "based on [the Soviet periodical] LITERATURNAYA GAZETA," on a "writing" by Feliks Kuznetsov, entitled "A Bloodless Front; Notes of a Writer," which "analyzes the roots of the Polish situation, the characteristics of the crisis and possibilities for a way out of it." The NEPSZABADSAG report is entitled "A Bloodless Front; LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA article on Polish Events."

In addition to international reaction and domestic counterrevolutionary forces and anti-socialist elements, the article also blames the PZPR for the situation, noting that "reaction cunningly took advantage of the grave mistakes and miscalculations of domestic policy and the 'ideological magnanimity' that developed in Poland during the last years of Gierek's leadership. At that time, even the notion of a theoretical and ideological struggle was dropped from the agenda in the party and country." Moreover, although the program for intensifying economic development produced "noteworthy results at the beginning," in 1975, "the PZPR leadership, headed by Gierek, decided to continue to press on with the rate of development, primarily through Western credits. As a consequence of this adventurism, Poland's debt leaped from $8 billion in 1974 to $27 billion, plunging the country into an increasing economic dependence. For this money, the West expected not only an economic, but also a political dividend: for example, submission to the anti-socialist trends that manifested themselves particularly strongly and almost entirely openly in the second half of the seventies in Poland."

The article is skeptical about the PZPR's plans for a "rapid socialist renewal" as well, whose implementation " is a much more difficult task" than was thought. "The plans came into conflict with the grave reality of a cruel class struggle, because they failed to make allowances for the most important factor, the extent and slyness of the influence of the Polish counterrevolutionary and antisocialist opposition."

JOINT TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. HELD 11, 12 MAY

LD130908 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI)--The Hungarian-U.S. inter-governmental joint economic and trade commission held its third session in Budapest on May 11 and 12. The Hungarian delegation was led by Istvan Torok, under-secretary of state for foreign trade, the American by William H. Morris, US deputy trade secretary.

The delegations reviewed the experiences of the Hungarian-American trade agreement which came into force on July 7, 1978, and stated with satisfaction that the agreement had a favourable effect on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Trade traffic since 1978 has increased by 65 per cent and reached 363 million dollars in 1980.

Evaluating the results achieved so far and the possibilities of the future, the Hungarian side expressed its readiness to prolong the trade agreement, due to expire in July, for another three years.

The sides discussed the obstacles in the way of further expanding turnover and worked out proposals for ways of eliminating these.

Deputy Trade Secretary William H. Morris was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. The American deputy trade secretary also held talks with Adam Juhasz, under-secretary of state of the industrial ministry.

As a result of negotiations the leaders of the delegations (?signed) a protocol on Tuesday.

The American guests left Budapest on Tuesday.

BRIEFS

RAILWAY TALKS WITH USSR--Budapest, 9 May (MTI)--The Hungarian-Soviet standing working group for railway affairs held a meeting this week in Tarnopol, Soviet Union. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Lajos Urban, undersecretary for Communication and Posts, and the Soviet one by Ivan A. Yemetz, deputy minister for railways. The negotiating parties examined the experiences and results of freight transport between the two countries so far in 1981 and coordinated the tasks of the coming months and the demand to be expected until 1985. They exchanged views about the possibilities of introducing more up-to-date and labor-saving transport modes, as well as the ways and means of making the division of labor between the different transport branches more efficient. The Hungarian delegation has returned to Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 9 May 81 LD]

AKTIVISTS' VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee, a party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Ferenc Horvath, deputy head of a Central Committee department, paid a visit to the SFRY from 27 to 30 April. The delegation, which studied LCY activity in formulating and implementing economic policy, was received by Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 May 81 p 8 AU]

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS PRIVATE FARMERS UNION

LD121140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The voivodship court in Warsaw, having examined the application of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, has decided to register the union. The ruling is legally binding.

Court Judge on Decision

LD122018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Decision on the registration of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers read by Judge Zdzislaw Koscielniak of the Warsaw Voivodship Court on 12 May--recorded]

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court on 12 May, 1981, at an open session examined the application of the founding committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers concerning the registration of the trade union, which is about to come into being. It decided to carry out the registration of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, which has its headquarters in Warsaw; carries out its work on the basis of the statute submitted on 11 May 1981; has as its members private farmers and persons close to them who have reached the adult age and who work together with them at farms; embraces the area covered by the Polish People's Republic for its activity; and is represented by the authorized organ consisting of: Jan Kulaj, Jan Antol, (Piotr Baumagardt), (Gabriel Janocki), (Andrezej Chalupnik), (Jan Ciosek), Roman Bartoszcze, Katarzyna Bielanska, (Stanislaw Chrobak), (Jan Szpryce), Janusz Rozek and (Jozef Szmidt).

The ruling is legally binding and as of now the trade union acquires legal status. [cheers in the background] As regards verbal justification for this ruling: The statute on the Trade Union of Private Farmers which was passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 6 May 1981 decides that in order to defend their rights and professional interests, private farmers running a farm and persons close to them working with them at such a farm have the right to create trade unions of private farmers. The statute has opened up a judicial road, which has until now been closed, for registering the social organization of private farmers on the principles envisaged for workers' trade unions.

The statute defined the basic directions in which the trade unions of private farmers are to operate while at the same the stipulating that these unions are authorized to develop their activities in the sphere of defending economic and social interests. The statute is of a transitory nature and assumes that the range of issues pertaining to the trade unions of private farmers will be embraced in a conclusive manner by statutes dealing with trade unions and with agricultural self-government. These latter statutes will also regulate the particular tasks and functions of these unions and the principles governing their cooperation with state bodies.

The statutory regulations are of a precedent [nadrzedny] character. The trade union statutes which are coming into being and the activity and structure of these unions cannot contradict the law in force in Poland. This could lead to withdrawal of the registration of the union or of annulment of the registration which has already been carried out.

The Warsaw Voivodship Court in its present composition has familiarized itself with the statute of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers submitted to the court on 11 May, 1981 and has acknowledged that there are no barriers stopping the registration of this union. Because the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has been registered, it has acquired legal status. From now on the union will be able, in legal majesty [majestat prawny] and through statutory guarantees of independence and self-government, to undertake in compliance with the statute the protection and representation of the socioprofessional interests of private farmers and also to join the national effort for the country's economic stabilization.

The social expectations are great. The public expects that the trade unions which have just come into being, including the Trade Union of Private Farmers, will influence production activity and the stimulation of, in particular, agricultural production which is vital for the country. Time will show if these social expectations are fulfilled.

If the storm which has shaken the life of our country is to bring, apart from dangers and losses, also a purification of the atmosphere and an improvement in this atmosphere then this should take place, above all, in the sphere of broadly understood interhuman relations and should help to eliminate social tensions and antagonisms which have become swollen. The bad atmosphere at work, which is made worse by increasing economic problems, does not favor either production or good social attitudes. One must not forget that work which is calm, organized and precise is the only foundation and sole source for material goods. Neither must one forget about the organic unity of work and duty in both the social and economic sphere.

Let us hope that members of the newly-formed union will not spare any efforts in implementing the aims of the union in accordance with the interests of the whole nation. I declare the session of the court closed.

Right To Protest Restricted

LD122232 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--The independent self-governed Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers obtained legal status today after the Warsaw Voivodship Court, (?at) an open session, completed the procedure of registration. The long-standing serious social conflict has come to an end. The decision on registration lies in the interest of the farmers and the nation at large. It contributes significantly to social peace and to the solution of the problem of food supplies for the population.

The statute of the union, with headquarters in Warsaw, says that the union operates within the framework of People's Poland constitutional system, strives for legal guarantees of lasting development prospects for private farms--the basis of the Polish agriculture in Poland's socialist socioeconomic system. The union pursues activity towards protecting the dignity, rights and work interest of private farmers, as well as implementation of their economic, social and cultural needs.

The union is self-governed and independent of state administration bodies, political organizations, as well as social and economic organizations operating in the countryside.

Protest actions, the statute says, can be proclaimed only in the event of a threat to or violation of corporate work interests of the union's members or trade union rights and freedoms, and only after all the other (interim) measures have been exhausted.

The statute's provisions on the matter make it clear that during the protest action food supplies indispensable for the population and for satisfaction of the country's defence needs must not be withheld.

A declaration of May 12 on the aims and character of the union, annexed to the registration document, states:

"We have no political ambitions. We recognize that the Polish United Workers' Party is the leading political force in our state and the United Peasant Party also shares in policy decisions on matters of the countryside and agriculture. The unification congress held in Poznan on 2-9 March last demonstrates that no member of our union intends to undermine the system foundations of People's Poland. We have full consciousness that many of our members owe much to the historical acts of people's power.

"We have a constructive and partnerly attitude to all organizations operating in the countryside. It is necessary, in our opinion, to form good relations with agricultural circles, especially considering their pursuit of the broadest possible economic activity."

J. Kulaj, the Rural Solidarity chairman, said after the court passed its decision that the union together with the entire country must consider ways to get out of the crisis. "The court's decision makes this possible. The peasants do not want power. What they want is to control power which must be in the service of the nation. We, for our part, will see that the (?peasant) gets the means over which the rule," said Kulaj.

At the conclusion of the registration session, the farmers gathered in court sang the 19th-century Polish patriotic song "Rota" and the national anthem. Farmers gathered outside the court building joined in the singing.

Rural TU Chairman on Tasks

LD121520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 May 81

[Interview with Rural Solidarity Chairman Jan Kulaj in Warsaw on 12 May by unidentified correspondent--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Today we have witnessed the registration of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. As chairman, what do you feel at this moment?

[Answer] I merely feel that the country will be free at last and that the diminishing, this reduction of the loaf of bread will come to an end in the country. Maybe at this moment this will stop, and as the whole nation makes a great effort the loaf will begin to grow. Such are our hopes in this union.

[Question] Do you believe the union will heal Poland, the rural areas and Polish agriculture?

[Answer] Of course. This is our opinion, but it must also be stressed that without reaction from the community, in factories and in industry, we can do nothing alone.

[Question] What are your wishes for the next few months?

[Answer] That gradually all the elements of interference should be eliminated. This applies to factors which have been hindering us to date, but we must adopt the attitude of action not of struggle. We must form strong parish committees, strong voivodship committees. We must deal now with prices, with the free market, with prices on the free market, distribution of feedstuffs, and distribution of all means of production. And this will be one of our forms of action at this time.

Interview With TU Leader Kulaj

AU121340 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 May 81 pp 1-2

[Leszek Chmielowski interview with Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee [OKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers; "We Will Not Replace the Authority"]

[Text] [Question] Your union will shortly be registered. What are the feelings on the eve of that event?

[Answer] They are excellent. We are filled with the feelings of joy and relief, but at the same time we are aware of the enormous responsibility we carry. Thus far we have fought primarily for recognition. Now we are beginning the period when we will have to justify ourselves in daily painstaking activity.

[Question] The farmers have pinned great hopes on the existence of the union. I was in Poznan at the 8-9 March unification congress and remember the atmosphere of that meeting, the enormous enthusiasm among the delegates and the heated speeches. In the democratic ballot, Jan Kulaj received 452 votes out of the 474 valid ones. That was a great vote of confidence....

[Answer] ... And in addition, there will be no moratorium on that vote of confidence. But we are not afraid of difficulties. Our peasant bones are hard and we have the will to carry through our intentions.

[Question] Where do you start?

[Answer] Task number one is to consolidate and expand the organizational structure. What matters most is the course of developments at the lowest level, in the commune. There are various agencies there, communal cooperative societies, cooperative banks... The farmer contacts the authority, and occasionally there are sparks produced at that point of contact. Up to now the peasant has frequently been helpless, but now he will be able to intervene in his trade union.

[Question] Against whom do you intend to defend the peasant?

[Answer] Against some representatives of local authorities, who tend to forget where their roots are and whom primarily they serve. We want to defend the peasant against brainless clerks, to resist bribery, arbitrariness and the humiliation of the peasant in his dignity. Is it not a tragic paradox that the producers of food--those on whom the biological existence of the nation depends and whose sons are officers and engineers--are, like pariahs, wearing out their feet in the corridors of various offices, begging for a few kilos of fertilizer, fodder or coal, to which they are entitled anyhow, and having to endure affronts on the part of bureaucrats? We want to assert both the farmer's vocational interest and his social status. The majority of the present workers class and a large part of the intelligentsia originate from the class of the peasants. In their own interest, they must not forget their roots and take pains that they be sound.

[Question] What form should that defense take in practice?

[Answer] In the village, there will be an intervention group composed, in particular, of a lawyer and a farmer with high qualifications, with recognized high moral standards and prestige in the community. All irregularities will be fought with their assistance. Our union's communal committees will keep a finger on the pulse, and voivodship committees or the national committee will intervene in more important cases. Now we are going to form those committees at various levels, and at the same time we will take pains to obtain accomodation and some technical resources. These matters are pressing, because once the union is registered we expect another rush for membership cards.

[Question] How strong is your membership now?

[Answer] According to incomplete data, about 2 million.

[Question] Are you not afraid that all your trade union organizations will be flooded with various complaints and applications for an intervention?

[Answer] Why should we be afraid? That was exactly why we were struggling for the trade union--to give the peasant someone to turn to for assistance. We also expect that the very fact of the union's existence will gradually reduce the number of issues to be settled. The decisionmaker will have to think twice before doing harm to a farmer.

[Question] In which way do you intend to avoid making mistakes yourself?

[Answer] We do not intend to promise the moon or to write uncovered cheques. We will assume the position of a controller, of a guardian of the interests of the private farmers. We do not intend to dissipate our efforts or to interfere in affairs which are none of our business. We are not going to replace the authority carrying out its duty.

[Question] The urban Solidarity has recently published its program. Are you also planning to issue a sort of more extensive document specifying your goals and tasks for the near or more distant future?

[Answer] Indeed, we will shortly be publishing basic guidelines for the trade union's activity. We want the farmers to know what is to be expected from us. It is impossible to squeeze everything into a brief interview. In general terms, it will be the persistent and determined defense of the vocational and social interests of the farmers, and the endeavor to insure lasting development prospects for private farms. The union desires to reach each farmer's household and heart, desires each farmer to be aware that he is no longer alone. We want to defend the interests of people, both old and young. We want many of them to return to their patrimonies and to help restore the Polish countryside, its traditions and spiritual values.

[Question] Thus you will keep an eye on cultural matters.

[Answer] Very much so. We want to support the rebirth of the most authentic folklore and creativity, to use our own funds for amateur arts, recreation, camps and colonies for rural children, the treatment of people who have been exhausted by farming.

[Question] Where will you draw your funds from?

[Answer] From membership fees, which will be fixed shortly.

[Question] What will be your relation to other organizations operating in the countryside, for example, to agricultural circles?

[Answer] We will support all circles that are wanted by farmers themselves.

[Question] But what circles do they want?

[Answer] The circles they want are those formed democratically from below and performing economic and service functions.

[Question] Do you appreciate the importance of your cooperation with the United Peasant Party [ZSL]?

[Answer] The ZSL must become a party that is fully credible and that represents the interests of the peasants in a worthy way. We need such a strong and massive party with its own face. Many of our trade unionists are ZSL members and we consider that to be natural.

[Question] The agreements signed with the government of the Polish People's Republic in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne are an important trump for you. How do you figure yourselves their implementation point by point?

[Answer] That is exactly the way: point by point. That was confirmed at the 24 April 1981 meeting in the Ministry of Agriculture. The group for implementing the agreements will take care of that point. We will meet representatives of the authorities regularly, in accordance with the timetable fixed in the agreements signed, also in line with the principle: Every decision concerning ourselves shall only be taken with our consent.

[Question] And now the last question. The National Founding Committee of NSZZ Private Farmers Solidarity has its seat in Poznan. But at your congress on 8 March it was stated that the time will come to move that seat to Warsaw. Even a house has been earmarked for that purpose: the peasant's house....

[Answer] Indeed, we second that motion. The peasant's house was built with peasants' money, and it must be returned to them. There will be no luxurious offices for trade union officials. We regard our tasks to be in the nature of service, and the statutes restrict the 2-year terms of office to two times as a maximum. I personally do not intend to give up my farm. The only thing I really crave for is that the peasant's labor and the farmer's part in the construction of the fatherland be generally acknowledged.

WARSAW COURT APPROVES AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES UNION

LD122026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] In the afternoon today the Warsaw Voivodship Court registered the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations, which is an independent, self-governing trade union of private farmers, organized in agricultural circles and organizations. The court's decision is legally binding.

New Union Discussed

LD122304 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--The Warsaw Voivodship Court this afternoon registered the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations as a trade union under the parliamentary law passed at the latest (?Sejm session). [passage indistinct]

In a conversation with a PAP reporter after the registration, Deputy Chairman of the rural union's Main Council Bogdan Lukasiewicz said: "We are an organization that combines the functions of a private farmers trade union with a role as co-organizer of private farming production. This issue has lately raised controversial opinions. In our view the character of agricultural circles worked out at our latest congress suits best the needs of private farming households. Without expanding production it would be hard for a private farm to earn a higher income that decides about the realization of the family, social and welfare goals. It is just our services, especially as concerns machinery and [word indistinct] that enable the farmers to produce more and in a more sophisticated way, and our social initiatives undertaken by [words indistinct] and circles of farming housewives make a hard life in the countryside a lot easier. One of the first issues taken up by our organization as a trade union were the negotiations with the government about the purchasing prices of agricultural produce. We shall constantly analyze the profitability of all the lines of agricultural production and introduce changes ensuring appropriate income to farmers who run efficiently their farms.

"We want to closely cooperate with all the organizations operating in the Polish countryside, and particularly with the newly formed Trade Union of Private Farmers 'Solidarity'. We have a common goal."

UNITED PEASANT PARTY APPROVES NEW UNIONS

LD122334 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--The secretariat of the UPP [United Peasant Party] Central Committee today expressed satisfaction at the registration of the Solidarity Private (?Farmers Union) and the (?independent self-governed) Trade Union of Private Farmers affiliated with agricultural circles and organizations.

At the same time the UPP Secretariat unequivocally expressed itself in favour of establishing practical cooperation with all peasant organizations, including Solidarity.

The secretariat was critical of the way problems of the United Peasant Party are presented in mass media, especially TV. It recommended steps to be taken to remedy the situation.

FARMERS, AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEET, DISCUSS ISSUES

LD122354 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--Farmers welcomed the agriculture Minister's proposal for periodical meetings to be held with farmers representing parts of the country and agricultural sectors, as well as trade unions and agricultural organizations.

The primary purpose of the meetings is to hear the opinion of the broad masses of agricultural producers and the first meeting of the series took place today at the Agriculture Ministry.

The Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki informed the farmers of steps taken by the Ministry. He emphasized that apart from decisions directly connected with production and supplies for agriculture, methods were being devised to improve management of agriculture, ensure expert advice and all-round assistance to the farmers.

Granting the farmers' request, the organization of the local agricultural service will be changed. Employment in administration will be reduced as subsidies will be abolished for state farms, farm cooperatives and agricultural circles' associations which, from now on, will adopt a new financing system and will enjoy the same conditions as private farms.

As emphasized during the meeting, close cooperation of the administration with all trade unions of private farmers should help solve swollen problems in agriculture.

The view was unanimous that the profitable purchasing prices already announced by the state, proper price relations for the basic farm products, livestock and production means are conditions which will permit development of farm production.

Dispelling fears voiced by farmers that a possible so-called [words indistinct] increase of production means prices could nullify the rise in purchasing prices, Minister Wojtecki said that if that happened the purchasing prices for food products would be automatically raised.

The farmers expressed satisfaction that many problems in the countryside have been solved in the interest of agriculture. But they said that supplies of industrial production means, far from improving, have gone worse. The farmers demanded decisive action to ensure that industry meets its obligations towards agriculture. They suggested that means (?voice) channelled from other industrial branches to those which supply the needs of agriculture and the food economy. They declared the countryside's full support for the Agriculture Ministry's efforts pursuing the above aims.

Minister Wojtecki voiced his conviction that the [word indistinct] of production means supply for agriculture will be solved within the next few years.

SOLIDARITY THESES REPRESENT 'POLITICAL MANIFESTO'

LD131020 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 13 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP)--Referring to Solidarity theses, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that they represent a specific political manifesto of a new party rather than a trade union.

That manifesto totally denies the socioeconomic achievement of People's Poland. The word socialism is not used even once. It passes over in silence the party and other social organizations, co-authors of the Polish political system. It is also silent on Polish alliances and international ramifications of Poland's situation.

Raising the cardinal subject of guarantees of the socialist renewal, the authors of the theses do it in a manner which suggests that they have forgotten in what state Solidarity operates, that it is only one of various trade union organizations and, also, that they seem not to remember that part of the union's statute in which they recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the building of a socialist society.

The authors of the theses leave no doubt that cooperation with the government and other social organizations is not their main preoccupation.

It is either we or the system--says the document. For the Polish society, for party and non-party members, for the soldiers of the people's army this is an unacceptable alternative. It runs counter to the vital interests of our society.

It must be forcefully emphasized that in socialist Poland there is no place for diarchy. True to the national interest, the Polish United Workers' Party was, is and remains the driving force of socialist renewal. Socialism and independent existence of the nation inseparably bound up with the [word indistinct] of the Polish communists and other progressive social forces. In the broad front of agreement and civic responsibility there is a lasting place for the Polish trade union movement, including Solidarity, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

PRAVDA LINKS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS TO SOLIDARITY

LD130336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Yesterday the Soviet daily PRAVDA published an article by its Warsaw correspondent on the subject of the situation in Poland. Quoting statistics, the author emphasizes that from an economic point of view the first quarter of this year was the worst in the entire history of People's Poland. He then states that the current difficult situation in our country was not only caused by the errors which the previous leadership of the party and the country commited in the past, but also to a considerable degree by the destructive activity of certain groups in Solidarity. The strikes, which were organized by Solidarity for a few months for flimsy reasons, and the presentation of unjustified demands, which looked like an ultimatum for wage rises, aggravated the situation and placed Poland on the edge of an economic breakdown writes PRAVDA.

The daily stresses that the whole weight of the economic crisis in Poland is being borne by the working class and by all working people. In this context PRAVDA states that there is an increase in the number of people in Poland, including those from the ranks of Solidarity, who understand more and more the serious consequences that the activity of Solidarity extremists--which is based on political extremism--and its advisers and experts from the Social Self-Defense Committee and other antisocialist groupings can lead to.

SEJM DISCUSSES SOLIDARITY DEMANDS ON EDUCATION

LD130928 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--At its session here today the Sejm (parliamentary) special committee for overseeing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie accords reviewed a report on the implementation of the agreement signed last November in Gdansk by Solidarity's educational commission.

The session for the first time gathered representatives of the three sides involved: the Educational Ministry, Solidarity and the special commission.

Solidarity's delegation expressed its concern over the state of Polish education and upbringing and to restore their proper rank. As the key points that have not been realized to date they singled out injection of funds into education and upbringing to the level secured in the accord (6 percent of the gross national income), legal status of educators and instructors, the general system of national education. They emphasized that a thorough solution of the issues requires the adoption of a document of the character of a legal act.

Estimates show that Poland is short of some 3,000 kindergartens, 1,000 schools in urban areas and 600 in the countryside.

Sejm deputies also pointed up to the need to create conditions that would make teachers' profession more attractive.

In conclusion the commission decided to invite for its next meeting in the near future a senior government official and representatives of the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry to discuss the budget question over again.

The deputies asked the Education Ministry to consider the setting up of a mixed task group, with trade union delegates, to monitor the implementation of the accords.

DISSIDENT ON HUNGER STRIKE RELEASED FROM DETENTION

NC122124 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (AFP)--Zygmunt Golawski, a member of the dissident Confederation of Independent Poland (CIP) who had been on [word indistinct] strike at the house of detention here since December 24, was freed this afternoon, the news bureau of the independent labor federation Solidarity announced. Mr Golawski, a 57-year-old glassmaker, had been force-fed through a tube inserted into his esophagus. Recent reports said he was extremely (?weak).

On Sunday, the defense committee for prisoners of conscience, created under Solidarity's auspices, had sent a [words indistinct] to the international human rights organization Amnesty International asking it to intervene urgently with Polish authorities to save Mr Golawski, whose life, according to the committee, was in danger.

OPOCZNO MKZ MEETING APPROVES COMMUNITY DEMANDS

LD121332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] An extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Piotrkow Trybunalski Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity, which has its headquarters in Opoczno, has approved a package of demands made by the community. The demands have been sent to Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. According the the MKZ communique, it is proposed to transfer the building of the party voivodship committee and the voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters in Piotrkow Trybunalski and the party municipal and parish committee building in Opoczno to the health and education services for use by the community.

Among other issues raised were housing construction, church construction, trade and services. Talks between the voivodship People's Council leadership and the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity Presidium to review issues that have been submitted are to begin this week.

CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU121620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Z. Lakomski report on the 7 May Warsaw plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission chaired by Wladyslaw Kruczek and attended by Politburo member Zygmunt Wronski: "The Plenary Session of the Central Party Control Commission--the Party Purge Process Continues--To Increase the Importance of Control"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ENTIRE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION, ENLARGED BY CHAIRMEN OF VOIVODSHIP COMMISSIONS, HELD A PLENARY SESSION ON 7 MAY--A WEEK AFTER THE 10TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM.

THE PLENARY SESSION, WHICH WAS CHAIRED BY COMMISSION CHAIRMAN WLADYSLAW KRUCZEK, WAS DEVOTED TO EVALUATING THE RESULTS OF THE WORK OF CENTRAL AND LOCAL COMMISSIONS, TO FORMULATING TASKS UP TO THE END OF THE PRESENT TERM AND TO PREPARING A REPORT ON THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES TO THE NINTH SPECIAL PARTY CONGRESS. THE SESSION WAS ATTENDED BY ZYGMUNT WRONSKI, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION AND WHO WAS ELECTED POLITBURO MEMBER AT THE 10TH PARTY PLENUM.

According to the commission's report presented by Vice Chairman Henryk Marian, following the Sixth PZPR Plenum, the Central Party Control Commission and the local control commissions have greatly intensified their activities, which up till then were limited to examining appeals against party sanctions imposed by basic party organizations and lower party branches.

In keeping with the sixth party plenum, the control commissions devoted more attention to making direct decisions on the guilt and punishment of comrades who, holding various leading posts and party functions, had abused them, especially for personal advantage.

UP TO 15 APRIL THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION AND THE LOCAL CONTROL COMMISSIONS EXPELLED 768 PERSONS FROM THE PARTY, INCLUDING 660 PERSONS FOR ABUSES AND FOR VIOLATIONS OF ETHICAL-MORAL NORMS. THAT NUMBER INCLUDED 282 PERSONS HOLDING VARIOUS LEADING POSTS. Other party punishment was meted out to 1,020 comrades, mainly for ethical and moral offenses. Some 5,363 cautionary talks were held in connection with minor offenses.

The Central Party Control Commission examined 27 cases itself and transferred some scores of other cases to the Warsaw and other voivodship control commissions.

Let us recall that the persons excluded from the party included; FORMER PREMIER P. HAROSZEWICZ; FORMER PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN T. WRZASZCZYK; FORMER MINISTERS F. KAIM, A. GLAZUR, E. BARSZCZ, W. LEJCZAK AND J. OLSZEWSKI; FORMER VICE MINISTER OF MINING E. KROCZEK; FORMER DIRECTORS IN MINISTRIES W. RZEMEK AND D. SLIWINSKI; FORMER KONIN VOIVODA H. KAZMIERCZAK; AND J. SLOMCZYNSKI, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE KONIN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE.

In most cases the exclusion from the party was caused by the charges--confirmed by the Supreme Chamber of Control--that the persons concerned had abused their positions for personal gain. Such abuses included irregularities connected with building villas and summer houses.

Aside from cases involving central cadres, the Central Party Control Commission often dealt--on the motion of voivodship committees themselves--with charges against voivodship leading cadres. THAT WAS TRUE, FOR EXAMPLE, WITH THE CADRES IN WROCLAW. OLSZTYN, KROSNO, ZAMOSC, PILA, POZNAN, BYDGOSZCZ, BIELSKO-BIALA AND KONIN.

THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION METED OUT PARTY PUNISHMENT TO AND REMOVED FROM THEIR POSTS 15 PERSONS, INCLUDING FOUR FORMER FIRST SECRETARIES OF VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE; THREE VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE SECRETARIES, FOUR FORMER CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN OF CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS AND ONE VICE MINISTER. UP TO 20 OTHER CASES WILL SOON BE EXAMINED BY THE COMMISSION'S TEAMS.

ON THE MOTION OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION, 16 CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CENTRAL PARTY AUTHORITIES.

Party control commissions have also responded to flagrant violations and undermining of the ideological and organizational party norms. Some 87 persons were removed from the party for such statutory offenses and 75 were punished with other sanctions. Cautionary talks were carried out with 1,913 comrades.

As you can see, the process of purging the party of people who harmed the party and undermined its authority and the trust in it by violating Leninist norms of party life is continuing. BETWEEN THE SIXTH PARTY PLENUM, AND NOW, THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, PARTY BRANCHES AND CONTROL COMMISSIONS HAVE EXCLUDED 3,896 PEOPLE FROM THE PARTY, INCLUDING 950 PEOPLE FOR ABUSING POSTS FOR PERSONAL GAIN. OVER 630 OF THOSE EXCLUDED WERE PARTY MEMBERS WHO HAD VIOLATED STATUTORY PRINCIPLES AND PARTY DISCIPLINE. Some 1,482 persons were given other forms of punishment. Some 202,818 party members and candidates were crossed off the party rolls. Some 136,000 of those surrendered their party cards. The strength of the party has decreased by over 200,000 persons.

The report strongly stressed that TODAY, NO CASE IS SWEPT UNDER THE CARPET, NO MATTER WHO BRINGS IT TO LIGHT AND HOW, AND NO MATTER WHO IS INVOLVED.

The report also stated that the party control commissions are motivated by the good of the general cause, by the good of individuals and by principles of objectivity and honesty when examining various cases, and that not all revelations submitted to them are true. The report also stressed the good cooperation with the Supreme Chamber of Control. UP TO 30 APRIL, THE CHAMBER CONCLUDED ITS INQUIRIES INTO THE CASES OF ALMOST 4,400 PERSONS, INCLUDING OVER 1,800 PERSONS HOLDING HIGH POSTS.

WE APPRECIATE THE DEMANDS ADDRESSED TO THE PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION THAT CASES SHOULD BE EXAMINED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, THE REPORT STATED. THAT IS WHY, WHEREVER POSSIBLE, WE SHOULD ACCELERATE OUR INVESTIGATING ACTIVITIES IN THE PERIOD BEFORE THE CONGRESS. HOWEVER, THAT ACCELERATION MUST NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT THE HONESTY OF CHECKING ON EVERY FACT AND THE OBJECTIVE TREATMENT OF EVERY CASE UNDER EXAMINATION NOW AND IN THE FUTURE. WE MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT EACH CASE REPRESENTS A SPECIFIC HUMAN BEING, WHO SHOULD BE JUDGED WITH JUSTICE. WE PUNISH AND WILL PUNISH, BUT WE DO IT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUTES, IN AN OBJECTIVE MANNER, REGARDLESS OF FUNCTIONS AND POSTS. IT IS SUCH PRINCIPLES AND NOT CHEAP APPLAUSE THAT MUST BE DECISIVE.

It was also found necessary to speed up the process of bringing party members to account for misusing and breaking ethical and moral principles, in order to complete that process before the ninth extraordinary congress. That is a task that will help consolidate the PZPR and boost its credibility.

That lack of credibility has its roots in the deep crisis and in the questions arising in this connection with regard to the causes of and responsibility, including personal responsibility, for the crisis. The facts published about abuse of offices committed by some leading cadres have also had an additional effect. Those facts have been generalized and frequently exaggerated, including by our adversaries.

The Issue of Elections to Control Commissions

In connection with the accountability and election campaign that has just begun, the issue of ELECTIONS TO PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS has arisen. Proceeding from the assumption that those commissions should be formed by party conferences and the congress, the Central Party Control Commission seconded the decision adopted on the issue at the recent Central Committee plenum. At the same time, and jointly with the Central Committee's Organization Department, it moved to ELECT PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS OF 5-15 MEMBERS IN ENTERPRISE COMMITTEES NUMBERING 400 TO 1,000 MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS, AND IN URBAN COMMUNE AND CITY COMMITTEES WITH LESS THAN 1,000 MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS; PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS OF 5-19 MEMBERS IN ENTERPRISE COMMUNAL, URBAN COMMUNE AND CITY COMMITTEES WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND CANDIDATE MEMBERS; AND PARTY CONTROL COMMISSIONS OF 19-51 MEMBERS IN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES.

The need was noted to elect to control commissions comrades outstanding for their dignity, prestige, honesty and ideological engagement.

At its plenary session, following the accountability report, the Central Party Control Commission discussed questions concerning the composition of control commissions, the ideological and moral qualification of their members, and the need to elect more workers to them than before.

The discussion touched upon many issues. In particular, the commission discussed how to make the work of control commissions more effective so as to really and fully purge and consolidate the party.

While emphasizing the need to speed up the process of settling accounts, the speakers in the discussion moved to create a CONTROL SYSTEM TO PROTECT THE PARTY FROM DEFORMATIONS THAT CAUSED THE PRESENT CRISIS. Whoever wants to rule, it was said, must take into account the constant democratic control. It is the duty of the party, including party control commissions, to see to it that--on the basis of the programmatic theses and the draft statutes--THE LENINIST NORMS OF PARTY LIFE ARE GENERALLY COMPLIED WITH. IN FUTURE, CONTROL COMMISSIONS MUST NOT RESTRICT THEIR ACTIVITY TO INFLICTING PENALTIES AND EXAMINING APPEALS; THEY MUST WARN THE PARTY AGAINST THE DEFORMATIONS ENDANGERING IT.

Efforts To Abide by the Statutes

In addition to settling accounts with comrades who broke moral and ethical principles for personal advantage, it was said in the discussion, ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO THOSE WHO ARE DEFYING PARTY STATUTES, UNDERMINING ITS UNITY, BREAKING PARTY DISCIPLINE AND UNDERMINING ITS IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES, to those who are still frequently "sitting on the fence, watching which way events go."

"No one must be detained in the party, but people must be told that the party is not a discussion club that may be joined when everything is all right, counting on privileges, and left when things are bad," a speaker said.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE NEED WAS EMPHASIZED TO HAVE A CLOSER LOOK AT INSTANCES WHEN WORKERS, CULPABLE OF NO DEFORMATIONS BUT ONLY GUIDED BY DISSATISFACTION AND BITTERNESS, ARE RETURNING THEIR PARTY CARDS.

Solicitude for the ideological and organizational unity of the party implies, in the opinion of many speakers, the need for invigorating low-level commissions and party organizations who are called upon to SEE TO IT THAT PARTY MEMBERS COMPLY WITH THE STATUTES.

Some speakers called attention to disturbing facts about occasional persons worming their way into the process of renewal, into the authentic workers movement, in order to fight the party and the socialist system. Those trends, it was said, must not be disregarded. We must not overlook the fact that, in addition to the struggle for real renewal, the ideological struggle is going on.

In the discussion the floor was also taken by Zygmunt Wronski. In particular, he said that the commission must work fairly and honestly, in a way to preclude the need to rehabilitate anybody or anything in future. A fair and honest party assessment is now very necessary to screen everything that was wrong from what was right, to separate and distinguish enemies from friends.

The plenary session formed a commission to draft an accountability report to be presented by the Central Party Control Commission at the ninth extraordinary party congress.

KANIA MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF ZSMP CENTRAL BOARD

LD121816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met members of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] elected at the union's third extraordinary congress. The meeting gave the Presidium's members an opportunity to bring to the first secretary's attention many of the union's important problems and immediate tasks. First and foremost among them are issues related to representing the interests of the working and studying youth, workers and intelligentsia. Much attention was devoted to the active participation of union members in the debate on the programmatic assumptions. The need to enrich their content by more proposals, comments and evaluations was stressed. These ought to form a comprehensive long-term program for solving the problems of the young generation.

The tasks of the ZSMP, an organization uniting many social spheres and open to cooperation with other progressive and socialism-supporting youth unions, also bear on issues of culture, leisure, protection of the natural environment and social and professional advancement and on the problems of young families.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP ELECTION

New First Secretary

LD121734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee elected a new first secretary during a plenary meeting.

Because Kazimierz Cypryniak has been elected secretary of the Central Committee, the plenum today released him from the post of first secretary and as member of the plenum [as heard] and the executive thanked him for his many years work in Szczecin region. The plenum elected by secret ballot member of the PZPR Central Committee, recent secretary of the voivodship party committee and former secretary of the enterprise party committee in the Warski shipyard, Stanislaw Miskiewicz, to the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee.

Barcikowski on Election Results

LD131054 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 12 May 81

[Excerpt] Szczecin--It is a long time since I attended a meeting at which discussion was encouraged, said Kazimierz Barcikowski who was present at today's plenary meeting of the Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee held today. The Central Committee secretary stated that the cadre changes carried out as the first point on the agenda may have produced this kind of atmosphere.

Even though it is not trendy any more to quote, let us here cite what our guest Kazimierz Barcikowski said, for his statement is the fullest and briefest comment on Miskiewicz's election: It is good that we have gained an activist with a working class background. What's more, he is much younger, having been born in 1942.

HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES, CONGRESS DELEGATES DISCUSSED

LD121310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 12 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In TRYBUNA LUDU, Anna Pawlowska points out that horizontal agreements have become a part of party renewal. First of all, the working class of great industrial centers is demanding a better and cleaner party. Horizontal structures, created on the initiative of the working class, have become the area of cooperation between the working class and the academic intelligentsia. It has appeared--much more successfully than from earlier lectures [as heard]--that those two social strata need each other and are useful.

The party statute does not provide for horizontal structures. The party is an edifice composed of basic organizations which elect higher authorities. The return to the full rights of these basic links is an urgent need. The author points out that horizontal agreements, meeting the necessity of the moment, are cooperating with voivodship or municipal congress commissions by preparing reports for them [sentence as heard]. These cannot be placed above, or even beside, elected party branches. They are and must remain a factor complementing the life of the party and not its structure.

A second article in TRYBUNA LUDU, on delegates for the congress, points out the fact that there are very few workers among them. If party elections will run as they have until now then the most influential and dominant group at the congress will be the technical intelligentsia. Is it good or bad? Andrzej (Magdon) points out that, firstly: After considerable transformations in our community, talk about the working class in its original meaning is no longer accurate. Second: Thus far, workers in party authorities have often been treated as a decoration or a screen for license by a close leadership.

However, the party cannot give up workers who constitute its greatest strength, as has been proven often. The demand for a greater number of workers among congress delegates should not be an embarrassing or suspicious issue.

PARTY'S GUIDING ROLE IN GOVERNMENT VIEWED

LD122220 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The position of the government within the socialist state is considerably and even decisively influenced by how the party fulfills its guiding role with regard to state organs, writes Prof Marian Rybicki in the introduction to the ZYCIE WARSZAWY article "Government: The Unknown Structure". The formula adopted in the 1970's, "The party guides, but the government rules" never received any clarification. Its multiplicity of meaning was used to shape the relationship between the party and the government in such a way that there was an erosion of the boundaries of responsibility for decisions that were adopted. As a result, the principles of rational and efficient control were violated.

Alongside the growing role of the leadership of the party and of the apparatus as a sort of supergovernment, in the past one could observe a marked weakening in the de facto position of the Council of Ministers and of the role of the ministers as members of the ruling collective, which the Council of Ministers should have been in accordance--in line--with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. And although from the formal point of view the Constitution always unambiguously regarded the Council of Ministers as the government of the Polish People's Republic, in light of recent practices in People's Poland one cannot call it the de facto government.

The first factor impeding the Council of Ministers, in its present form, from satisfactorily fulfilling the functions of a government is the vagueness of the areas of competence of its internal organs. The second factor weakening its position is the disproportion between the political importance of problems of individual ministries whose heads are members of the Council of Ministers.

In the sphere of noneconomic activity, Professor Rybicki continues, keeping the traditional, key, political ministries of defense, foreign affairs, internal affairs and justice within the Council of Ministers is not subject to any doubt. The government should have the opportunity to influence the activity of the courts through the proposals of procurators who are subordinate to the minister of justice in his role as chief procurator. At the same time, the members of the procuracy should be freed of the function of general protector of legality in the state, a role which was given to them by the 1952 Constitution. This function should be fulfilled by independent courts.

Also, opportunities should be increased for governmental influence in the sphere of the mass information media and an appropriate ministry should be established for this purposes.

A separate important question is the need to take account, within the party membership and in the work of the government, of the changed situation--primarily in the trade unions. It was for this reason that a minister was appointed to handle questions of the trade unions and a committee of the Council of Ministers was established for cooperation with the trade unions under the leadership of a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Similar prerequisites, primarily the growth of the role of the Church and the secular Catholic organizations connected with it, call for the inclusion in the Council of Ministers of the head of the Department for Religious Matters, Professor M. Rybicki concludes.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CITES PZPR LECTURER EXPERIENCES

AU121420 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 8-10 May 81 p 5

[Wladyslaw Gruda article: "Lecturing"]

[Excerpts] There are over 600 of us--PZPR Central Committee lecturers. In keeping with our interests and professions, we are divided into the ideological, international, economic and agricultural sections.

We travel to attend meetings, usually in "our own" voivodships because most of us are attached to the individual PZPR voivodship committees for the sake of a better organization of lecturing work. Aside from that, large factories also need Central Committee lecturers because large party organizations and workforces totaling thousands of workers have to be visited as frequently as possible.

Between 1971 and 1974 lecturing was relatively easy. The period of agricultural prosperity and of consumption of foreign loans made lecturing a simple problem. The people believed in and the foreign countries kept repeating the saying: "Gierek is condemned to success." In the second half of the seventies it was increasingly more difficult to justify and maintain the propaganda of success.

June 1976. Within 2 days of the Radom events I had a meeting with Radom Voivodship committee lecturers in an atmosphere of depression and anxiety. The scandalized lecturers waited for me to properly evaluate the events in the country, but all I could do was to tell them briefly about them. After that an elderly man--a former member of the Polish Communist Party and a party activist--rose to speak: "Is it possible that our party again has to foot the bill for the errors committed in People's Poland? Have we not had enough of such twists?"

I went back to Warsaw rather subdued to attend a meeting of lecturers in the Central Committee. Central Committee Secretary Jerzy Lukaszewicz, as usual very sure of himself, said: "...Whatever happened in Ursus and Radom was proof of our society's immaturity and of our strength. We will make that our success...!"

It was in the spring of this year that I went visiting a local area, not for the first time since August 1980. This time the propaganda secretary of the PZPR town committee was with me. We went to a textile mill, which is the third largest production plant in the voivodship town of T. [Tarnow or Tarnobrzeg] The plant employs mostly women.

I made a speech and watched the meeting. I did not have to wait long for questions and remarks. As usual I took them down almost verbatim:

"Some 36 years of our sacrifices and what of them? Toward the end of my life I will have to face poverty!--Some 2 years ago I could buy as much for Z100 as I can now for Z300! What about the local industries?--Why are there such differences between pensions in our country?--Let us respect our bread! In the old days at my parents' home we kissed bread before it was cut, but today?--What are people like Gierek, Jaroszewicz, Babiuch, Lukaszewicz and others doing?--When will the Bydgoszcz events be settled?--I became 56 in this plant. I used to see how some comrades from the party committee avoided contacts with us, and today we have the same thing!--Are our children to go hundry? What is their guilt?--Where are our councillors and Sejm deputies now? Just before the elections they were here, but when people have problems for them to solve they are not here!--What about Rural Solidarity?--So we have no medicines?--I have two small children--3 and 5 years old--and they should have some proper food to eat!--I participated in the reconstruction of Warsaw in 1945 and 1946 and we were poor, but there was enough sugar and you could even buy meat!--I am 55 years old and perhaps I will never see the Poland of Bierut and Gomulka!--Will the Council of State do something about the Poland's builder decorations given to wrong people?--Who is it, comrade, that today keeps on laughing at workers or employees? Well, those who know how to produce vegetables [badylarze] and the outlet agents because they have enough money and could use us as errand boys.--It never rains, but it pours for us!--Carry out a wise price regulation and consult the people about it!--Will there be unemployment?--Comrade, tell those fellows in Warsaw about our troubles. Let them at last draw the necessary conclusions!"

I arrived for the meeting at the mine in J. at 1500 instead of 1400 hours. The people at the meeting forgave me that delay, and we agreed that we should begin with questions and remarks. Again I took down what they said as they said it:

"What about Gierek, Jaroszewicz, Babiuch and others?--Have the events in Poland affected our international position?--We party aktivs receive poorer information than Solidarity!--Actually, we have no cadre policy.

The same people have been playing musical chairs for years!--Is it only the party that is to blame? What about other people?--What about Iwanow?--Let us not be afraid that careerists are leaving the party, but let us see that the old communists do not give up their party cards in bitterness.--When will all of us at last begin to work instead of arguing who is better and more important?--We are not interested in hanging anyone, but let us punish those who have brought about the country's present situation. Let such a situation never happen again!--As for oil collection: The central oil product depot pays Z2 for 1 liter of used oil and Z3 for a bottle [alone], but you have to pay Z80 for 1 liter of reasonable oil. Is that supposed to be an incentive to economize?--We submitted so many demands before the eighth congress, but what of them?--It was above all the bad Poles who have sold Poland down the river!--Fight the speculators!--Let the party take over initiative at long last!--Let the trade unions share in the responsibility for what is happening in the country and take care of production instead of sitting in judgment!--How long are we going to wait before those who have plunged us into such an economic situation are called to account?--Is the party's purging process to be guided only by bribery and illegal building?--Why does media information, especially that supplied by television, continue to be so bad? Why do we always see the same faces and hear the same language on TV?--The upbringing of the young generation is poor, and we have bad history textbooks in the bargain!--What about the youth movement in higher schools?--Why are there still so many Central Committee members who have actually been deprived of their mandates?--Bafia promised us that he would reveal some hundreds of cases of abuse, but he is still unable to deal with the Bydgoszcz abuses!--When will the congress be held at last?--Do solve the issue of Rural Solidarity at last!--We are becoming Europe's poorest country!..."

I had to be direct, candid and uncomplicated when addressing that meeting, which was a true workers' meeting. You have asked me, I said, what the party is waiting for and why it does not take the initiative. I agree with you, but I think that all that will change from day to day. There are many problems to be tackled. What we need above all is an economic program.

My lecturing changed into a direct conversation. There was no lecturer and no listeners, no questioners and no replier. We forgot the time. During that stage of my visit to the mine in J. I took down another statement from the floor:

"No doubt most of us have seen the movie 'Workers 80.' Do you remember, comrades, how at the beginning of the movie a worker says that the apparatus of power should demonstrate more humility and modesty? And he is right. No doubt many Poles have seen that movie, and those at the 'top' have all certainly seen it. But then I read an interview with a Central Committee member. I know very well his life story and what he said and did and when. I rubbed my eyes when he claimed in that interview that Gierek and Jaroszewicz had disliked him. He probably said that because he thought most people did not know him. Well, because Gierek and Jaroszewicz disliked him, there was nothing for him to do in his voivodship. They disliked him so much that he had to go abroad, but he returned to Poland at the end of 1980. It is a fact that he achieved nothing. He left his voivodship mutilated by the administrative reform, but he knew where to go and when. He chose the second half of the seventies. He also knew that it was necessary to return to save the party, as he put it. Today he praises Kania. Who will be the next man to be praised by him? He is good as long as the going is smooth! Comrade, tell us whether, having such people, the party is able to win back our minds and hearts? The questioner concluded.

No, not with such people, I said. But, fortunately, there are fewer and fewer such people in the PZPR, and more and more comrades know how to evaluate what such people say.

ECONOMIC REPORT ATTACKED AS 'VAGUE', 'ANONYMOUS'

LD121546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 May 81

[Boleslaw Braszczak commentary]

[Excerpts] The only motive for delaying decisions awaited by the whole community can be the desire to prepare thorough and in-depth plans for the future.

However I do not quite know what has guided the people responsible for the badly functioning Polish economy when postponing the presentation of the report on the state of the economy and the program for its stabilization. It transpires--and we could all see it yesterday when watching on television the deliberations of the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances that neither was the report thorough nor was the stabilization convincing anyone.

Instead of a report the authorities have presented a set of vague and carelessly selected pieces of information without any motives or premises. We had an opportunity to become convinced that the policy of wait-and-see has failed to pass the test. We could ask the question of whether it was worth waiting for so long, ruining our nerves and worrying in order to receive instead of a report on the state of the economy nothing but a fairly voluminous report. I leave the answer to this question to you, though I believe that the deputies have reacted correctly to the results of government work submitted by Deputy Premier Kisiel.

However much more perturbing, in my opinion, is another charge also made during the Monday deliberations. The point is that this report on the state of the economy is an anonymous document. Its authors, since obviously there must have been more than one expert, are completely unknown both to the Sejm and to the community. We do not know who has signed the documents presented by Deputy Premier Kisiel and who has endorsed them.

Actions of this kind while renewal is in progress are highly detrimental. The years of activity of the teams of excellent experts of Gierek have taught everyone that except for a few symbolic names there are, in fact, no people responsible for the rock bottom which we have reached.

But now we could do with a first name and surname belonging to persons really responsible and not scapegoats employed to conceal those who shared in the decisionmaking. I am not amazed by the fact that the Sejm Commission has not accepted the report, or rather the document which claimed to be a report. The government will have to do some more work, but maybe differently, so that at the next meeting they should not conclude like Deputy Premier Kisiel who answered the charges pertaining to the figures contained in the documents by saying: We will check the data and the figures. We are going to be scrupulous.

It is much better to check first and then deliberate.

PARADOXICAL SITUATION OF POTATO CROP REPORTED

LD130242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] We still suffer from a potato shortage on the market. This is due not only to the fewer crops last year but also due to the inconsistent organization and price decisions as well as erroneous assessments regarding the supplies of edible potatoes for the population. The procurement in the autumn was below expectations. Chaos on the market was caused by the delayed increases of procurement prices and the necessity of making supplementary payments to farmers.

In February and March there was a real danger that there would be a potato famine. Their price has been fixed at Z900 per quintal. And now a surprise. In the first half of April the farmers have suppled the procurement centers with 18,000 tons and in the second half with over 43,000 tons. Farmers from the Podlasie and the Sieradz region who had surpluses of potatoes started to deliver them at these very advantageous prices.

A paradoxical situation has occurred. There is a real chance that out of the spring procurement some 115,000 tons of edible potatoes will be supplied. This is more than the average deliveries for the May-July period during the last 3 years. In order to balance deliveries with the potential of market supplies and also in view of the need for the proper utilization of the procured potatoes it has been decided, as we learned from the peasant mutual aid, to reduce the prices for edible potatoes on the average to Z28 per kilogram, allowing for regional price variations.

POLICE REACTION TO OTWOCK, POZNAN INCIDENTS VIEWED

LD121542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 May 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] Zbigniew Lakomski writes in today's TRYBUNA LUDU that we must bang our fist on the table because of what happened in Otwock the day before yesterday and because of yesterday's disturbance at the [word indistinct] in Poznan. If we don't, Lakomski writes, something else will happen the day after tomorrow. Lakomski is, as he puts it, against splitting hairs as expressed by the view that the police must not react in a brutal way. All this reminds me of a cartoon by Mleczko in the latest issue of SZPILKI with the caption: Daddy, hold me on a tight rein [tato wez mnie za morde].

Such sentiments are extremely dangerous. The disturbance at the rock concert [in Poznan] began because more tickets were sold than there were seats. The same happens all over the world and nobody makes an issue of it. The events in Otwock, presented by some of the press as if the town's population is made up of degenerates, drunks and hooligans, shows the other side which sometimes comes through in television and press reports. This other side is the bitterness, dislike and mistrust in the police which has grown over the years. This must be remembered. Dislike toward the police--which makes it difficult for them to perform their duties--grew out of the principle applied by many policemen that there is no need to bother too much. The police are the power so it can do what it likes. But the community is wise. It remembers every case: brutal beatings in the dark corners of police stations; bribes forced from a driver; police extortion, and dealings in vodka. The first condition, therefore, for maintenance of public order is the return of the rule of law. Some policemen gave the police force a bad name, and today it is reaping the harvest produced by the people who remained outside the law, because they were part of the power which to them was always right.

Today, people look at the hands of the representatives of the power and there are no reasons to exclude any sector of power from such examination. We want the police to perform their duties, but this will depend on the police force itself.

PRISON GOVERNOR FIRED AFTER INMATES STRIKE

LD130958 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--A jail governor and another senior prison functionary lost their jobs for overstepping the limits of use of force in suppressing a sit-in strike staged by inmates of the state penitentiary in Wronki near Poznan, a Justice Ministry spokesman disclosed today.

On April 6, the prison chief ordered the guards to use rubber clubs against 207 inmates after they refused to go on with their work in the jail metal works and leave the factory hall.

An inquiry made by the central board of prison administration revealed that the use of violence against some of the convicts was unjustified. A specially formed Justice Ministry commission is investigating the case.

JARUZELSKI MEETS 'WORK CAMPAIGN' SOLDIERS

LD130936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Last Sunday was the final day of the soldiers' campaign held under the slogan: "Our Soldier's Leave Given for the Homeland." Teams representing all military districts and branches of the Armed Forces helped farmers, factory workers, and construction workers on housing estates and other buildings.

In this way the soldiers expressed their support for the 10 point program of Army General Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's government. An appeal-for voluntary-social-work campaign throughout the Armed Forces was made in March by reconnaissance troops of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth of the Fifth Kolobrzeg Mechanized Regiment named after Otokar Jarosz.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski today met with a group of the initiators and outstanding participants in the soldiers' campaign. He stressed the socioeconomic significance of this initiative by military youth. He warmly thanked all participants in the campaign and wished them success in their military service and in their personal lives.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LIFTING OF GRAIN EMBARGO

LD092322 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May (PAP)--"The lifting of U.S. embargo on the export of grains and fertilizers to the USSR evoked understandable interest in the world," wrote Marek Debski from the Polish INTERPRESS AGENCY wondering "to what extent President Reagan's decision, mainly a result of internal policy factors, is a reflection of his administration's less reluctant attitude to establishing a dialogue with the Soviet Union."

Recalling the official stance of the Washington administration and sharp anti-Soviet statements by its top officials, the commentator points to the purpose behind the U.S. playing down the importance of this decision. This is to conceal the exploratory elements objectively present in the Reagan decision, and thus to keep the U.S. bargaining position in dealing with the Soviet Union intact.

Outlining the internal situation which forced Reagan to take this decision now, the commentator dwells on its world implications: No matter if the USA is willing to accept it or not, "the lifting of the embargo means that it has not been effective, it has not attained the ends presupposed by the American side. That confirms the well-known truth that economic pressure cannot be effective when applied to a great power."

"This is one more reason to explain the reluctance of Reagan's government to interpret its actions in any more positive way. Knowing the political philosophy of the American Government team, one cannot expect anything other than a hard line, a mounting of armaments and the call on the allies to preserve a skeptical attitude to detente--in short everything which makes a stabilization of international relations highly difficult."

"Despite that, the rescinding of the embargo on the export of farm produce and fertilizer to the USSR is undoubtedly a positive fact. It removes at least one crust of aggravations between the two superpowers, reduces the sense of hostility and, unless the American policy backs down, it may be the first step creating conditions for the widely-awaited diplomatic talks."

The commentator remarked in conclusion that "according to American reports, Reagan's decision was also hastened by a certain calming down of the situation in Poland, which gives rise to hopes that relations inside Europe will not grow tangled. Despite Washington's denials, the decision undoubtedly has a general dimension. One can expect that, provided favourable conditions, the lifting of the embargo may be a starting point for East-West dialogue or at least a move which will facilitate the resuming of this dialogue," the commentator concluded.

IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY EMPHASIZED

LD130840 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP)--The party, which is the main strength of socialist [words indistinct] expects broad support for its efforts from all forces standing on the platform of socialism and the principles defined in the Polish People's Republic Constitution.

In the struggle to strengthen socialism and the people's state the voice of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPP-R], a mass public movement, should also be loudly heard. This is even more so given the fact that in the present sociopolitical atmosphere there are elements stepping up their activity in an attempt to undermine Poland's international alliances, especially the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Therefore, it is necessary to give a decisive rebuff to actions directed against Poland's state interests which threaten socialism and the sovereignty and security of Poland. These words are taken from the program for the main measures of the TPP-R for the period up to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, a document which was discussed and adopted on 12 May in Warsaw by the Presidium of the Main Board of the TPP-R.

Guided by these prerequisites, the Presidium of the Main Board of the TPP-R considers it necessary to step up the activity of all society's sectors and institutions. Efforts are to be concentrated on the explanation of all-round Polish [words indistinct] as one of the main factors for overcoming the difficulties in Poland, showing at the same time what economic help is being given by the USSR to alleviate the consequences of the crisis being experienced by Poland. It is also necessary to explain objectively and in accordance with the historical truth the topical aspects of relations between the two countries, to show up the slander and fabrications being spread by hostile elements.

Among the most important of the undertakings envisaged by the TPP-R is the holding of a national conference of the society's aktiv in the middle of June, at which the results of this organization's activity in the period starting from the 10th national congress will be summed up and at which the tasks for the coming months will be set out. In the last 10 days of May the results of the latest student olympics in knowledge of the Russian language and of the country of the Soviets will be announced. In the first days of June it is planned to hold a national rally of activists of TPP-R school circles in Warsaw. A cycle of events to mark the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union is also being prepared.

The members of the Presidium also assessed the tourist [word indistinct] between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR held last year, which was of essential (?importance) for the mutual acquaintance of citizens of both countries, the establishment of direct links and friendship. Nearly 169,000 Polish citizens visited the country of the Soviets in organized groups in 1980, among which were more than 50,000 young people. The TPP-R took part in the organization of 91 friendship trains. It is considered expedient in particular, to organize this year a conference of officials of the TPP-R and the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society representing Polish and Soviet travel agencies, in order to discuss the whole complex of issues linked with mutual tourist exchange.

CPSU RADIO, TV DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD122046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting led by Sergey Lapin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Poland at the invitation of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The delegation includes (Grigoriy Oganogov), head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Today the delegation met with Zdzislaw Balicki, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and members of the Presidium. They discussed the results of cooperation to date as well as prospects for further development.

DEPUTY PREMIER KISIEL ENDS LONDON ECONOMIC TALKS

LD102042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, ended his visit to London today.

He conducted talks on Poland's economic situation and its financial relations with other countries with British Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour and Governor of the Bank of England Gordan Richardson.

The talks concentrated on problems pertaining to changes in the structure of Polish debts in connection with the recently concluded Paris agreement on this issue and on problems related to changes in the structure of payments falling due in 1982-83.

The two sides also discussed summary, short-term loans for the import of raw and other materials, and coproduction imports to Poland during the second and third quarters of this year. The British partners showed understanding for Poland's economic situation and gave assurances about the British Government's favorable attitude to the efforts made by our country designed to stabilize the economy.

CZYREK, INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION HEAD MEET

LD130340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Francis Blanchard, director general of the International Labor Organization, is on a visit to Poland. Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs, today received the visitor together with Prof Nicolas Valticos, deputy director general of the organization, who is accompanying him. Matters pertaining to cooperation with the International Labor Organization were discussed. Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, also met Francis Blanchard. Matters pertaining to the participation of the Polish delegation at the June 67th session of the international labor conference in Geneva were touched on. The International Labor Organization delegation also met representatives of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, Bogdan Lis and Alfred Skorzewski, and Bronislaw Geremek, an expert of the KKP, and also with Jan Kulaj, chairman of the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

KANIA SENDS MESSAGE TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

LD090606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Romanian Communist Party, Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a message of cordial wishes to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

LEADERS SEND CSSR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD081928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] On the occasion of Czechoslovakia's National Day, the 36th anniversary of the liberation of that country, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a message of fraternal greetings and cordial wishes to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, and to Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia have well-founded reasons to be proud of their historic achievements accomplished during the last 36 years of building socialism under the leadership of the CPCZ which is celebrating its 60th anniversary this year, the message states. The message also says that the constant development of relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation serves well the interests of the two states and peoples. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop favorably and deepen.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST 12 MAY

AU121836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 May (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Portuguest Communist Party, led by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the party, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on May 12 in the evening.

MAURITIAN CP SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU101725 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES)--Letoraz Chandraman, president of the Communist Party of Mauritius, arrived in Bucharest on May 10 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Upon arrival, the guest was welcomed by Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP.

Meets With Coman

AU121835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 12 May (AGERPRES)--Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on May 12 Letoraz Chandraman, chairman of the Communist Party of Mauritius, now visiting Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks, they informed each other of the two parties' preoccupations for the present and the future. Both parties expressed the wish to continually develop the relations between them in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, of every party's right to self-dependently work out its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy. Current aspects of international life, too, were discussed.

CEAUSESCU CABLES ISRAELI PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU111200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 May 81 p 5

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to Israeli President Navon on national anniversary]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Yitzhaq Navon, president of the State of Israel

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the State of Israel I take pleasure in conveying to you and to the Israeli people sincere congratulations and wishes for peace, prosperity and well-being.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET CSSR ANNIVERSARY

AU111028 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 81 p 8

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to CSSR leaders on national anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR,

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government, Prague,

Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation, on behalf of the RCP, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves, we want to convey to you, to the CPCZ and to the Czechoslovak Government and people cordial congratulations and warm, comradely greetings.

As an event of historical importance for the fate of the Czechoslovak people, Czechoslovakia's liberation--to which the Romanian people also contributed, along with the Soviet Army, and for which it made heavy sacrifices--paved the way for profound social and economic changes.

The Socialist Republic of Romania follows with satisfaction the achievements attained by CSSR working people, led by their communist party, in building socialism and in the socioeconomic development of their country.

We note with pleasure that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the CPCZ, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR are following an ascending course. We are convinced that, in the spirit of our summit meetings and agreements, the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations will continuously develop in many areas, on the basis of the principles and provisions of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation.

We take this opportunity to convey to the Czechslovak people and to you personally wishes for ever greater successes in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions along the path of your country's development and prosperity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP'S BOBU ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU120851 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 May 81 p 5

[Report on the RCP message to the Portuguese Socialist Party congress, presented by RCP Secretary Emil Bobu--on 10 May in Lisbon]

[Text] The RCP and the working people in our country, Comrade Emil Bobu said, follow with great interest and friendly sentiments the activity carried out by the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] along with other workers and democratic and progressive forces in Portugal, to defend the basic interests of the Portuguese people, to consolidate the democratic course and to ensure an independent and prosperous Portugal.

We take this opportunity to point out with satisfaction the upward course of the friendly relations between our parties, which were given great impetus by fruitful meetings and talks between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and PSP General Secretary Comrade Mario Soares. We are convinced, the speaker said, that the continuous development of ties between our parties is a particularly important element of expanding and deepening comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Portugal and serves the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Recently the Romanian people successfully concluded the 1976-80 5-year plan, which marked an important stage in implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society. Outstanding achievements were attained in the socioeconomic development of the country and in continuously raising all the people's material and intellectual level.

Our party has acted and continues to act consistently to deepen socialist democracy and to increasingly expand the framework for the active and direct participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, in running the socioeconomic and political life of the country. Our people are currently making steady efforts to attain a new quality in all fields, on the basis of key goals established by the 12th party congress for the new 5-year plan, and to create conditions facilitating Romania's transition from the stage of developing socialist country to the stage of a country with an average level of economic development.

Important revolutionary, social and national changes are currently occurring in international life, the speaker said, changes that materialized in the increasing assertion of the will of peoples to put a complete end to the imperialist and colonialist policy of oppression and domination, to be masters of their destiny and national riches and to ensure their free development, in accordance with their wishes and without any foreign interference. At the same time, we are witnessing a number of imperialist actions aimed at continuing the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence; we are also witnessing a sharpening of world contradictions among various states and groups of states and the emergence of new conflicts and states of tension, which have aggravated the international situation and raised new and serious dangers to the independence of peoples and to world peace. In these circumstances, it is necessary to ensure the closer unity and cooperation of peoples to halt the aggravation of international life, to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace and to peacefully resolve all contentious problems among stages through negotiations, without resorting to force or the threat of force.

Our country pays particular attention to strengthening cooperation and security in Europe. We are unswervingly acting to attain security and cooperation in Europe, to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, to ensure the conference's follow-up and to take definite steps to develop trust and cooperation among the European peoples. We believe that everything possible should be done to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, to make real progress in expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among all European countries, to convene a conference on measures of trust and disarmament, to halt the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe and to start negotiations on their total elimination from our continent. As if well known, the Romanian head of state has already advanced the invitation that the next meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe take place in Bucharest.

Romania advocates resolute actions to promote disarmament, primarily nuclear. Now, more than ever, it is necessary to do everything possible to halt the arms race and to proceed to gradually reducing military expenditures and allocating the released funds to the socioeconomic development of the respective countries and to assistance for developing countries. It is necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and attain a new international economic order, a fundamental prerequisite for each people's socioeconomic progress and for security, national independence and peace in the world.

Under conditions of the deterioration of the international situation and the aggravation of the economic crisis, we are again witnessing an intensification of the policy of national feuding and of sowing discord among the masses, an intensification of the activity of right-wing and fascist organizations, more attempts to eliminate democratic freedoms and a recrudescence of racism. Likewise, reactionary forces are again resorting to the entire arsenal of diversionary tactics they have always employed against the revolutionary, progressive and democratic movement and against the freedom and independence of peoples.

That is why, in the spirit of its rich internationalist traditions, the RCP unflinchingly militates to develop its relations of friendship with communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with government parties in countries that have recently won their independence, and with revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual esteem and respect and each party's right to independently draw up its political line and revolutionary tactics and strategy, in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in the respective country, in the belief that today unity is the key factor and guarantee of victory in the struggle for socialism, social progress, peace and understanding among nations.

Thanking the hosts for the invitation extended to our party to participate in the congress, the speaker expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples will continue to develop and wishes full success to the congress proceedings and to PSP future activity devoted to Portugal's development along the road of well-being and social progress.

RCP RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

CPSU Greetings

AU121007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 81 p 6

[CPSU Central Committee's message to RCP on its anniversary]

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Soviet Union's communists we want to congratulate you and all communists and working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the RCP.

The RCP was forged in the fire of class struggles in the years or revolutionary upsurge generated by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The foundation of the RCP and its affiliation with the communist international marked the victory of Marxism-Leninism over reformism and opportunism in the workers' movement in Romania, and constituted a turning point in its development. The Romanian communists, working underground and amid brutal persecution, bravely struggled against the antipopular policies of the circles that governed the bourgeois land owners' Romania, defended the interests of the working people and militated for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The decisive victories of the Soviet Army on the fronts of the great war in the defense of the fatherland, the defeat of the fascist troops on Romanian territory, and the 23 August 1944 armed insurrection accomplished under the leadership of the communists permitted the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. In the course of the popular revolution the RCP led the struggle for radical political and ocioeconomic changes, for the triumph of socialism.

The Soviet people rejoice in the successes attained under RCP leadership in building socialism on Romanian soil. Proceeding from the unwavering line of its foreign policy reaffirmed at the 26th party congress, the CPSU consistently endeavors to deepen multifaceted and equal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The experience of the Soviet Union and of Romania and that of the other socialist countries conclusively demonstrates that their sound bilateral relations and their close cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA are in keeping with the vital interests of each country and constitute a safe guarantee that the historical achievements of the socialist countries will be defended and a forceful factor in the struggle for the peoples' peace and security.

On the 60th anniversary of the RCP's founding, we wish the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania great successes in fulfilling the 12th RCP Congress tasks and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and RCP, between the Soviet and Romanian peoples deepen and develop.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

Kania's Cables

AU121250 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 81 p 7

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

On the 60th RCP anniversary I extend to you, and through you to all the Romanian people, cordial congratulations and wishes, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish communists and the working people in our country.

This important jubilee of Romanian communists is indissolubly connected with the victories of socialist ideals in the world, victories which started with the Great October Socialist Revolution. With the coming to power of the workers class, led by the Romanian communists, new prospects were opened up to the Romanian people.

People's Poland assesses highly the comprehensive cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Romania. This cooperation is based on close ties between our Marxist-Leninist parties, between the PZPR and the RCP. We express the conviction that this cooperation of our parties and states will continue to develop to the benefit of the entire socialist community and in the interest of peace and socialism.

We wish the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian communists and the fraternal Romanian people successes and achievements in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

SFRY's Congratulations

AU121018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 81 p 6

[Lazar Mojsov's congratulatory message to Nicolae Ceausescu on RCP anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on the occasion of the 60th RCP foundation anniversary, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself, I want to convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee and to all working people in friendly Romania most cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in Romania's continuous development. The RCP's 60 years of existence and revolutionary work constitute a great jubilee for your party and for the Socialist Republic of Romania. The results you achieved during that period have created every condition for the further successful socialist development of your country and for its overall prosperity, for the benefit of the friendly Romanian people. The communists and working people of Yugoslavia sincerely rejoice in each of the stages of progress marked by the RCP and the Romanian working people in the revolutionary development of their country. I take this opportunity to express our profound conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the RCP, between our neighborly socialist countries will further successfully develop, on the basis of the principles repeatedly confirmed at meetings between Comrade Tito and you, Comrade Ceausescu. We believe that such development of our relations and cooperation is in the lasting insterests of our peoples, and of peace and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Castro's Message

AU120949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 81 p 6

[Fidel Castro's congratulatory message to Nicolae Ceausescu on RCP anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

On the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of your party, please accept most sincere congratulations from the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and all our working people.

We sincerely appreciate the work of generations of Romanian communists who devoted their lives to building socialism, developing their fatherland and making their people happy.

On such an important occasion we want to reassert our desire to strengthen the fraternal ties between us. At the same time, we wish you new and great successes in your important work.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruiz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee

PCI Felicitations

AU121258 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 81 p 6

[PCI Central Committee message to RCP on 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee,

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th RCP founding anniversary we want to convey to you warm and fraternal greetings from the Italian communists.

We follow with great interest the intensive and varied activities carried out by your party in all political, economic and social areas to strengthen and expand socialist Romania's important achievements.

We attach great importance to the contribution made by your party and government and by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally to the cause of international peace, detente and disarmament, to defending each country's independence and sovereignty, establishing new economic and political relations among states and democratizing international relations.

We also appreciate your contribution within the international workers movement and actions of international solidarity, carried out in a spirit of respect for history and for the traditions and specific features of each party and each political force, and of recognition of each one's inalienable right to autonomously work out its strategy and tactics in domestic and international policies.

The relations between our parties, based on friendship and cooperation, are fruitfully developing on the basis of those profound convictions.

We are convinced that our relations benefit the cause of strengthening the world movement struggling for peace and national liberation, for detente and social and human progress and for socialism.

We also trust that the relations between our parties constitute a valuable aid for and favor consolidating and developing relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Italy, between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

In this spirit, dear comrades, we want to once again congratulate you on your party's 60th anniversary, and to wish you new successes in your struggle and activities in the service of your people, peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

[Signed] PCI Central Committee

DISTURBANCE REPORTED AT PRISTINA STUDENTS' CENTER

LD130846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0757 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 May (TANJUG)--Peace and order were again disturbed last night at the students' center in Pristina, where in March and April demonstrations based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism took place were an integral part of the counter-revolutionary activity by the enemy. During the night, right up to midnight, an uproar could be heard through the windows of the students' residence halls, shouts were heard, as well as calling out and signalling, and from time to time uniform banging as if under order. Groups of high school students gathered in front of the halls, as well as on the balconies and at the windows, whistling at late pasers-by and security organs vehicles which appeared on the scene several times. Such behavior in the students' halls inconvenienced the inhabitants of nearby buildings, and many of which leave for work early in the morning.

Apart from this, as reported, just yesterday the Kosovo Assembly adopted under emergency procedure a decision to take measures of social self-protection of self-management rights and social property in relation to the students' center in Pristina. This decision was taken as a result of disturbed self-management relations and the threat to social interests in the students' center.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD121628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)--The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session today. On the basis of Veli Deva's introductory report, the Presidium discussed the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. On the basis of authorization by the LCY Central Committee and observations and proposals made by Central Committee members, the LCY Central Committee Presidium carried out the necessary editing of the text of the conclusions of the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee, which was held on 7 May.

SERBIAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD121658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (TANJUG)--As direct participants in the armed act of our revolution, veterans will not permit anyone to threaten the great work of the national liberation struggle and its basic gains, the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities. This was said at today's session of the Republican Committee of the Serbian Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR].

Discussing the events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the veterans emphasized that the events probably would not have arisen if the vigilance of all subjective forces, including that of veterans, had been at a higher level. However, since the unfortunate events have already taken place and the highest party forums have already made political assessments we need, as was emphasized in the discussion, to undertake measures to ensure that the situation in the Province of Kosovo is put in order and that the spreading of intranational hatred is stopped.

The situation in Kosovo demands that all subjective forces organize and lead--with clear orientations and energetic actions--the working people of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile activity, away from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and in favor of stabilizing political circumstances in the province.

This was emphasized by Branislav Nedelukovic, president of the Serbian SUBNOR, in his introductory report.

The subjective forces in Kosovo have a great political and historic responsibility. But in this they will not be alone, for they will have the full support of sociopolitical forces from the entire socialist homeland, in particular from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in eliminating the problems which have arisen and to establish confidence which has been destroyed in the people of Kosovo. They will continue to have economic and cultural progress in the whole province on the bases of self-management and national equality.

In this respect veterans' organizations--as a part of the united socialist forces--must be most active and resolute in overcoming the consequences of the activity by hostile and counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo.

Members of the Serbian SUBNOR Republican Committee went on to discuss the draft social plan for the Socialist Republic of Serbia for the period 1981-1985.

REPORT ON 5 MAY KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS SESSION

AU121744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 81 p 5

[Unattributed report on discussion at the plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo in Pristina on 5 May]

[Excerpt] In the late evening hours, the discussion at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo turned to rather sharp polemics and an openly critical dialogue by certain appraisals of the causes of the demonstrations and especially of their very active core at the university.

In his speech, Dr Dervis Rozaja, academician, university professor and the first rector of Pristina University, tried to find the motives that prompted a considerable number of students to participate in the demonstrations and join the counterrevolution in some "ethnopsychological and sociopsychological roots," in their conflict with city life--because of majority of them came from villages--and in the phenomenon of "flag waving." Rozaja also considers as invalid the appraisals presented in the documents of the session, appraisals that certain Albanian lecturers, who also lecture to the Serbian groups at the university, in fact hinder the development of the scientific and teaching cadres among the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

Dr Svetomir Stozinic, also a university professor, was the first to react to Dr Rozaja's speech. He pointed out that every working man and student must have the opportunity to fulfill his constitutional and national rights. But Dusan Ristic warned that, despite the successes achieved, the university has failed to sufficiently concern itself with the quality of its cadres, that monopolies in some of the faculties have developed to such an extent that they have degenerated into familiarity and the formation of groups, and that due attention has not been devoted to national equality. Ristic further called attention to tendencies that have become predominant in some work organizations also as regards the use of languages: All employees, ranging from messengers to directors, are expected to know both languages, although the views of the League of Communists of Kosovo are clear in this respect. A knowledge of both languages as a condition [for employment] should be required only in places which are sensitive in this respect and where being bilingual is required in the interest of more effectively satisfying the needs of workers of all nationalities, and not to gradually strengthen nationalism on that basis and in fact to jeopardize national equality.

Mahmut Bakali proposed that the polemics should not be spread further because the views of the League of Communists of Kosovo are clear in this respect. However, it should be precisely determined where and why these views are not being implemented.

Taking part in the discussion, Ali Sukrija first of all called attention to the fact that in our country we have not as yet acquired the habit of conducting dialogues, and that we should cultivate this in our further work. Answering Rozaja, Sukrija said that he was surprised by his interpretation of the causes of the demonstrations, as well as by the fact that the university still has not advanced any self-critical observations about the recent events although it is well known that the university was one of the important hotbeds of the hostile actions. Advocating a Marxist approach to and analysis of all developments, Sukrija also called attention to the statement by Pajazit Nusi, who explained the situation in connection with importing textbooks without any real criticism of the state of affairs in that sphere. Calling attention to the article published in the literary journal FJALJA on the very day of the demonstrations, which represented a support for the demonstrators, and the series of articles in the journal PRPARIMI about the Albanians in the world, which all passed without any critical Marxist analysis, Sukrija also called attention to the uncritical articles in the journal OBELEZJE, something to which more attention would have to be paid in future.

Comrade professors at the university must finally declare themselves. It is no longer possible to sit on the fence and wait, Fadilj Hodza said in his sharp and rather emotional statement, which was greeted with applause. Discussing for weeks the attempts of the enemies to destroy everything that we have been building for 40 years, to stab us in the back and to revive everything that is most black, we noted that the enemies created a base at the university and secondary schools. Therefore, we expected the comrades at the university to help us clear things up. We expected to work together, to self-critically reflect on their shortcomings, for we have entrusted them with what is most sacred: the upbringing and education of young people.

Why have the most respected people at the university--the rector, the deans and faculty teachers--not yet made their position clear, Fadilj Hodza asked, for they have had enough time. The situation at the faculties and in the secondary schools is now difficult, because a heavy plague of nationalism and chauvinism has penetrated them. We do not want to persecute these children, for everything that we have built we have built for them, and therefore we do not expect the professors to support us, but to support our struggle for a better future of all peoples of Kosovo.

Nobody can assert that he is struggling more and better for the interests of the Albanians, Serbs, Turks, Montenegrins and other peoples in Kosovo than the League of Communists. Here is the place, therefore, for the teachers and professors, a majority of whom follow the League of Communists line, if they wish to struggle for a better future of their peoples. But they must decide now! We have entrusted them with a difficult and responsible task, to educate the youth in a socialist, humanist spirit, just as Tito taught us all. Therefore, the professors must first talk with their students and influence them. As regards the language, both should be respected and learned, so that both languages will be everywhere and completely equal.

Joining in this discussion, Dzavid Nimani stressed, among other things, that in the discussion today, which was very frank and critical, we should hear more about the real reasons for the escalation of hostile activities among students, particularly from the people who work in education. Likewise, a full report on the causes and what is being undertaken to combat hostile activities in their spheres has not been forthcoming from representatives in the field of culture, publishing activities and information.

Kosovo Security Official

AU121919 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 6 May 81 pp 6-7

[Report on speech by Mustafa Sefedini, secretary for internal affairs of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo, at the 12th plenum of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo held on 5 May in Pristina: "Our Country's Security is Indivisible"]

[Text] In his speech, Mustafa Sefedini stated that despite a certain calm, the security situation is still loaded and considerably complicated. Although the strong political action undertaken has caused the enemy to retreat, it is obvious that, operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, he is not resting. Together with those who support and incite him, the enemy is active and is undertaking new hostile actions, striving in every possible way to maintain the momentum in various forms of hostile and counterrevolutionary activity. This is shown, first of all, by the considerably aggressive behavior of certain groups and individuals in new efforts to organize distrubances, as was the case in Istog on the eve of the May Day celebrations and the warnings of more demonstrations on 1 and 4 May in some other localities in the province. We have recently been confronted with the enemy's intensive activity in illegal subversive propaganda, such as writing slogans, distributing pamphlets and leaflets, the organized dissemination of disinformation, and the demonstration of nationalism and irredentism through provocations and various excesses, all this intended to undermine the fundamental values of our system and the political action now in progress.

Consequently, he stated, I believe that we must further strengthen our political action and carry it out consistently, on the ideo-political level through internal differentiation; as well as on the security level, by cutting down hostile activity through energetic measures for uncovering and pursuing the instigators and organizers of this counter-revolutionary activity, and thus narrowing the enemy's field of operations. Mustafa Sefedini continued by saying that in recent years the security service had uncovered a number of groups and individuals who had acted in a hostile manner, including a considerable number of people. All this drew serious attention to the fact that hostile activity could easily escalate, and that the enemy would not stop at even the most serious excesses and actions. Notice was taken in particular of certain centers like the university, numerous secondary schools, some associated labor organizations and others.

After stressing that the enemy had managed to win over particularly a number of young people, Sefedini stated that in various semilegal and illegal ways the enemy "trained them ideopolitically," incited them to carry out subversive and propaganda activity, and trained them for new and more difficult actions "for the ultimate national liberation of the Albanians and their unification with the motherland--the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," as is stressed in their propaganda material.

I am stressing this because, first of all, there is a widespread view prevailing, following these demonstrations, that the explosion came suddenly, that we were caught unaware. The question is frequently asked: Why was this not seen in time? I believe that if there is talk about surprise, yes, we were surprised by the scope, the aggressiveness, the persistence and the organizational level of the enemy, and not by the form and expression of the hostile activity, which took the form of demonstrations of a counterrevolutionary nature. For this, the province's security organs must bear part of the responsibility.

The question as to who is behind all this is now no longer essentially contested. Many facts indicate the type of propaganda and subversive activity which has been and is being carried out by Albania with regard to Kosovo. They cannot deny this unscrupulous and direct meddling in this question. And on our part, we are not without bases for such statements this time.

It is known, very clearly, that a major center with a sophisticated and organized propaganda machinery is installed in Tirana with various posts in other countries--in Vienna, Paris, Zurich, Brussels, Stuttgart, Instanbul and so forth, as well as the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade. There are also agencies among certain groups of hostile Albanian emigre circles in some Western countries and in some places in the province which have been more or less marked by the security service, which is working intensively to uncover and unmask them more fully. Taking into consideration that under the influence of this center, its posts and agencies, certain hostile elements in numerous places have managed to mislead a number of young people and direct them toward the objectives of Albania's subversive propaganda, I believe that the major battle of our political action must be intended to divert these young people from this direction, to win them back and reeducate them in the spirit of our ideology. On the other hand the task of the security organs is to prevent hostile activities and the involvement of these young people in various hostile groups and actions. This must also be done among our workers in the outside world, a considerable number of whom have fallen under the influence of this divisive propaganda against us, stated Mustafa Sefedini. I must say, obviously, that such positions existed even before in many party and other forums, and it can be said that there have been results. In implementing these positions, however, there has also been resistance, inconsistency, opportunism and liberalism, so that we have frequently found ourselves in a defensive role. We have been forced to defend ourselves. We have extinguished small fires without narrowing the enemy's field of operations to the necessary extent.

After mentioning that in the security service we, too, have had weaknesses not only toward the enemy, but also in our manner of organization and in the number and professional quality of cadres, Mustafa Sefedini stressed that, at our request, a number of militia units from the Federal Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as from the secretariats of internal affairs of the republics and Vojvodina, have arrived to assist us. In accordance with the Constitution and other positive dispositions based on the principle of mutual assistance and cooperation, these units have carried out their tasks. In joint actions with our forces, they cleared up the demonstrations and have established order and public security.

All disinformation and speculation circulating with regard to the arrival of these units are intended to instigate hatred against the security organs as a whole and are also directed against the monolithic unity of the entire security mechanism in our country. When it comes to the security, territorial integrity and independence of our socialist self-managing community of fraternal peoples and nationalities, the security mechanism operates like one single unit proceeding from the fundamental principle that our country's security is indivisible, Sefedini went on to say. Therefore, no one should live with the illusion, particularly ZERI I POPULLIT, that the security of Kosovo pertains solely to the Kosovo security organs. To all enemies, regardless of the positions they may be operating from, it must be quite clear that we will defend any part or the whole of Yugoslavia, all of us together--the entire system of all-people's defense and of social self-protection--and we will do this very energetically and effectively.

After speaking self-critically about possible deficiencies in the security system, Mustafa Sefedini said that in the conditions that have been created the security service has directed its efforts to uncovering the instigators and organizers of this counter-revolutionary action by the enemy. He concluded by saying: Since I hold the position of the highest superior officer of the province's security service, I am also conscious of my personal responsibility, which, in this case, is both logical and normal. I am, therefore, prepared to take all the consequences of this responsibility also as a member of the provincial committee and the LCY.

NIN CRITICIZES TELEVISION COVERAGE OF KOSOVO RIOTS

AU130931 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1581 19 Apr 81 pp 16-17

[Prof Nenad I. Kecmanovic article: "Why We Were Uninformed"]

[Text] The field of our perception and the volume of information that we constantly absorb expand every day at a fantastic pace, but within these the part of our perception that we attain through live, direct personal contacts is diminishing. Our highly civilized contemporary man has gotten used to the fact that an increasing percentage of his contacts with the world and other people is established through technical mass information media to such a degree that he almost believes the so-called extended organs of perception or telecommunication artificial limbs more than he believes directly experienced contact with his environment. The press, radio and especially television have become more reliable witnesses than our own eyes, ears, nose and fingers.... There is a story about an American who, in front of his house, accidently found himself in the middle of a dramatic incident and who, interested in the meaning, the background and the details, did not look around himself, but ran up the steps to see a fuller report on television. We are not all that far from such a state.

C. Wright Mills pointed out a long time ago that the greater part of reality is defined for contemporary man by those who sit at the centers of public information "...ideas, convictions, impressions...in brief, symbols--stand between people and the wider reality of their time, and therefore those whose profession it is to create, elaborate and destroy these symbols are very much responsible for all the impressions we have."

Great trust implies a responsibility that is affirmed or denied precisely in the most severe tests. Did our information media pass that test during the dramatic events that recently took place in Kosovo?

As is known, several weeks have passed during which the grave hostile acts began, continued and calmed down--or rather were suppressed--but in the public information media we have not received all that we wished and had to know. Brief reports in remote corners of daily press pages and some meager simple expanded sentences at the tail end of radio news reporting on events of the day at home and abroad seemed to have the ambition of provoking questions among the public rather than to offer full answers. That was most drastically manifested on television, which should have offered if not the best, at least the most indicative and most widely followed report through a visual presentation of events. When it is a matter of such events, when people nervously and impatiently await the television newsreel, as they rarely do, we get the sound, but not the picture--and it took a long time for the editors to decide to "paste" on the screen a panoramic photograph of Pristina.

Why did the press, radio and television leave us in at least a partial information vacuum? Why were we better informed about Reagan's state of health and Walesa's political quandary than about the dramatic ferment experienced by our compatriots in the province? Does not the position that the Yugoslav public should not be disturbed with reports about initial small outbursts in a province contain a peculiar regional sensitivity to which, unfortunately, none of our communities are immune? How can we expect that our socialist self-managing democracy, social self-protection and all-people's defense will work to the optimum unless every member of the Yugoslav community possesses objective, timely and exhaustive political information?

We obtained political assessments of the situation in Kosovo before we were more concretely informed about the events that occurred there to which the assessments referred.

Of course there is nothing unusual in the fact that political qualifications of the situation, ideological unmasking of efforts and results of the economic rise of Kosovo and indications of the roads of practical actions to overcome the consequences of the grave incidents dominated the utterances of Kosovo leaders and in newspaper comment. But there is really much to wonder and complain about since we heard all that when we had not yet heard any details of what had happened and was happening at that moment in the streets of Pristina, Podujevo and Ursosevac.

It is true that bare facts, meager reports and facts presented without much thinking--whether they be presented in print, sound or picture--by themselves say little and that they may have an ambiguous and disorienting effect, but it is no less notoriously true that an assessment devoid of facts on the subject to which the assessment refers sounds abstract and not sufficiently convincing. That is precisely what drives one to search for meaning between the lines, leads to exaggerations, arbitrary assumptions, constructions and half-truths. It is only a step to alarming fabrications that cause unrest and panic. We are inclined to interpret them as activities of foreign and domestic enemies, which certainly is true to a large extent. But is it not logical that at least a small part of the truth lies in something quite different? The majority of our working people and citizens, engrossed in their patriotic care for the integrity of the country, were perhaps sometimes inclined to accept and to spread false information, in the absence of timely, full and correct information. The consciousness of the self-manager is not a passive imprint of what the information media serve him, and it is good that it is not. He wants to ask and to be asked. This is best shown by the letters of support for the League of Communists policy that are arriving in Kosovo every day.

For that very reason, does not a typically bureaucratic thesis stand behind the aforesaid behavior of the information media, reflecting the theory that our citizens should be constantly protected from any possible political, economic or cultural problems, from bad news, unfavorable reports and worrisome facts in the society in which they live and work, so that their sleep and good mood would not be spoiled? One should present only what is nice and good, what is a success, an achievement, a result, what constitutes a progressive tendency and an optimistic prediction. If one cannot keep quiet about things that do not gladden the hearts of our citizens, such things must be carefully dispensed, arranged, generalized, depersonalized, mitigated and at least halved.

As the second television newsreel at 1930 hours is undoubtedly our most popular internal political source of information--which reaches an incomparably large number of viewers who may even be illiterate and thus has the greatest influence on the formation of self-managing socialist public opinion--the said care for the tranquility of our people reach its zenith precisely there. When television editors, reporters and especially the announcers must, in a coolly composed manner, utter something that is not really suited to an imbecilic grin, that something should be as brief as possible and must obligatorily be accompanied with a protracted fireworks of quite specific data on how the said shortcoming or difficulty has been triumphally combated on a grand scale and overcome on the wide social front. In practice it seems as though we solve problems even before we have learned that they exist.

As a consequence of such logic and manner, crises become proof of our strength and prosperity, nationalist excesses become an inspiration of brotherhood and unity, our economic misfortunes indicate an energy crash of the capitalist work, and so forth. It is only left to a sane mind to ask why then we do not systematically push forward?

In brief, the public information centers often approach, not just the viewers, but also the listeners as a mass of naive juveniles who not only can be but also should be constantly conned so that they may not be disturbed in their blessed peace, infantile optimism and innocent illusion that love, happiness, justice and welfare must eventually win, all by themselves. Perhaps that superior, patronizing, benign smile which plays on the faces of professional people addressing us from the screen arises from it. This is how our typical television newsreel looks in a witty journalistic presentation:

"What you see is not an ordinary picture: It is the television newsreel's view of our flowery reality.

"Our television garden has no weeds, but magnificently colored flowers growing there. Our television reality has no shortages, disagreements or high prices.

"Our television is like a flower shop: You can see only what is beautiful, what the human hand has been cultivating and cherishing for years so that we may now admire it.

"Therefore, we also need another television that would also show us things that are not so good, chiefly so that we may value more highly the things that are good and what our present television shows us." (Zoran Kurtovic and Sarajevo Svijet of 15 February this year.)

MONTENEGRIN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS KOSOVO

LD112234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Titograd, 11 May (TANJUG)--At today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, it was noted that the counterrevolutionary activity of enemy forces in Kosovo had from the very beginning, met with the severe condemnation and reaction of the working people and citizens of Montenegro--Montenegrins, Muslims, Albanians and members of other nations and nationalities in the republic. Counterrevolutionary forces had not found a stronghold in Montenegro, it was stressed at the session.

It was stressed that the attitudes expressed in the paper ZERI I POPULLIT, the official organ of the Albanian Workers' Party, which support the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and openly manifest claims towards our country, would inevitably reflect on the implementation of cooperation with neighboring Albania. Greater Albanian nationalism, not at all changed in its new ideological variant, also raises the question of the territory of Montenegro, the self-managing community and the state of Montenegrins, Albanians and Muslims. Support for the forces of the counterrevolution and the open presentation of territorial claims represent the peak of a systematic and long campaign waged by the leadership of the people's Socialist Republic of Albania under the cloak of ideological differences against our country. We shall not ignore such attacks on the integrity of our country and the gains of the socialist revolution; this was stressed at the session of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro.

As previously stated in connection with the events in Kosovo, it is the obligation of the communists to extend comprehensive support to the working class, the communists and the leadership of the Kosovo Province with the aim of more successfully overcoming the negative consequences of the activity by enemy and counterrevolutionary forces. At the same time, apart from security and self-protective measures, the LC must embark on a decisive struggle against all concepts which are ideologically alien, particularly against forms and phenomena of nationalism. As stressed, we have so far had a clear attitude and a militant stance toward nationalism, however, a deeper and more comprehensive analysis of the roots of the manifestation of nationalistic consciousness has been missing.

Vukadinovic on Social Problems

LD112232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 11 May (TANJUG)--Adopting a report on the work of the Presidium of the Central Committee during the past year, the Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists [LC] at its session today stated that in the past period concrete actions had been initiated for solving numerous economic and social problems and that this had been the time for facing up to weaknesses and mistakes in the activity of the LC as well as other socialist self-management and subjective forces. However, the present political situation increasingly points to the need to penetrate more deeply everywhere in order to get to the essence of the social problems we face. This was said by Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC. Social problems choose neither the time nor the place of manifesting themselves, appearing first in one area, then from another. This makes it even more of a priority for all organized socialist subjective forces to curb such tendencies, first by eliminating the causes which bring them about.

According to Vukadinovic, there are two basic directions for activity under present circumstances. First, we can curb those economic, social, political and ideological tendencies which are incompatible with the essence of self-management socialist relations and the agreed political and ideological orientation of the League of Communists through the present political and social activity. Second, we can provide complete answers to questions on the causes of the current problems through a comprehensive analysis made while preparing for the upcoming party congresses.

Vuko Vukadinovic said that the last session of the LCY Central Committee made an exceptional contribution to the development of a critical attitude towards our own practice. This is because it expressed a resolve not only to prevent any attempts to destroy the unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, but also a resolve to eliminate more quickly all the mistakes and weaknesses in the LCY which hindered the consistent development of socialist self-management relations and self-management democracy.

"We have to critically examine the experiences from our activity to date. On every occasion we must determine precisely where the agreed policy is being violated and insist on finding out who is responsible," said Vuko Vukadinovic. Only a consistent attitude in this respect will win the working people's wide support and mobilize communists and all working people and citizens in the struggle against all phenomena of bureaucratic self-will, monopoly in decisionmaking, ideleness and negligence.

Vukadinovic noted the slowdown in the League of Communists' activity in developing socialist self-management relations, which had objectively created a space for contradictions, controversies about the values of self-management and ideological confusion. The increasing number of problems began to overwhelm the social action. Thus a discrepancy was created between actions and results. The actions by the League of Communists were often one-sided and therefore limited in scope. "This also applies to the activity on implementing the policy of economic stabilization," stressed Vuko Vukadinovic.

More on Vukadinovic Speech

LD112229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Titograd, 11 May (TANJUG)--Speaking about the League of Communists [LC] activity in the past period, Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC, emphasized some problems facing the young which appear as serious social problems in one form or another. "This actually is a question of problems in reforming education, of the social position of the young and of involving the young in the political system of socialist self-management democracy."

It is an unpleasant and extremely difficult realization stemming from the events in Kosovo, Vukadinovic stressed, that nationalism and the ideology of darkness, hatred and madness had spread among a significant number of young people. But, according to Vukadinovic, secondary school students, and youths in organizations of associated labor and in villages in Montenegro had resolutely condemned the counterrevolutionary activity of the hostile forces in Kosovo. It was not the first time that the young generation had expressed political maturity, ideological awareness and interest in the trends and development of self-management. "The real problems of the social position and involvement of the young generation should not be overshadowed by its generally positive, patriotic orientation. However, we have to face those problems which concern the young generation's present and future life and their work, problems which, under certain circumstances, could lead to a change in their state of awareness and political mood," said Vukadinovic. According to him, we have to fully determine to what extent the majority of young students represents a passive social structure both with regard to its participation in the educational process and with regard to its social and political involvement, a structure whose attitude toward society is reflected in its demands to create suitable educational and employment conditions while fostering and developing a critical position toward social events.

"How much room does such a position create for an uncritical acceptance of thoughts and ideas that are alien to our system or for possible political influence and manipulation, in spite of our political efforts and activities," asked Vuko Vukadinovic.

On the other hand, society cannot passively observe education activities or only occasionally listen to what happens in schools and in departments. How and in what way the young generation participate in the creation of social transformation can never be of secondary importance. The young generation can be a factor in social trends only by active participation. This can be a characteristic of the young generation only if it is not isolated within its own organization and only if it actively participates in all self-management and political structures, said Vuko Vukadinovic.

MACEDONIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES POLITICAL SECURITY

LD081844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 8 May (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia held a meeting today, with Strahil Gigov in the chair. The session discussed the political security situation in Macedonia and the report on the work of the republican Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order. It was noted that it is necessary to increase and intensify the activity, mobility and vigilance of all sociopolitical and self-managing subjects of social self-protection in the republic in consolidating the generally favorable political security situation in this republic.

The session stressed that what is of particular significance in the efforts and activities aimed at continually strengthening the political security situation is the efficient resolving of topical socioeconomic and social problems in all living and working environments, and above all, the direct involvement of working people and citizens, self-managing organizations and communities.

Bearing in mind the enemy and counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo against our country by foreign and external enemies, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia determined the guidelines for the further, more intensive, involvement and coordinated activity of all subjects of social self-protection, particularly the relevant state organs, and for the further efficient uncovering and prevention of enemy activity.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia also advocated further comprehensive activities by organs and organizations in the republic to uncover and overcome enemy nationalistic and irredentist counterrevolutionary attempts directed against the basic values of our socialist self-managing community. These efforts will be based on the assessments and measures adopted at the 20th Plenum of the LCY Central Committee and will mean the consistent implementation of measures which stem from that session.

CKREBIC ADDRESSES 6 MAY SERBIAN LC PLENUM

AU121903 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 81 p 5

["Excerpt" of speech by Serbian Assembly President Dusan Ckrebic at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in Belgrade on 6 May]

[Text] We must plan our overall strategy of the ideological struggle of the League of Communists over a long term against all the aspects of nationalism, national intolerance and similar occurrences which could weaken the cohesion and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. The ideological struggle of the League of Communists for preserving and developing the key values of the Yugoslav socialist revolution--such as brotherhood and unity, self-management, national equality, unity and tolerance among peoples, inviolability of our borders, a faster development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, a joint effort of all the working people and the unity of the workers class--must be waged intensively and every day.

These values of our system must be at the core of the long-term political activities both of the League of Communists and all other social forces. These are the key values of our society won in the war, with a rifle in our hand, in which the members of the Albanian nationality participated on an equal basis shoulder to shoulder with all other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

It is necessary to completely unmask the essence of the social system in neighboring Albania, which we have not been doing. One can now see that this was a great omission. That system, in its essence, cannot be close to the working people of Kosovo or any others if the people learn its true face. In that system there is no freedom, there is no personal freedom, there is no religious tolerance, and there is no possibility of movement and communication. Our activities must be channeled in the direction of acquainting the Albanian people in Yugoslavia fully and completely with the essence of the system in Albania, for in this way they will be able to assess themselves what is a lie and propaganda and what is the truth. One can now see how much this kind of work has been neglected.

We behaved complacently, as if in love with our own system, believing that it was enough for ourselves to see its advantages, neglecting the other side, neglecting nationalism which like every nationalism is blind to any advantages and is not interested in them at all, which flourishes on our omissions, our shortcomings and also on our reduced economic possibilities at the present moment, and which talks about exploitation of Kosovo despite the tremendous sums pouring into Kosovo from the entire country for Kosovo's faster development. This hypocrisy finds a response among young people who do not know the true state of affairs.

SERBIAN ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS DEVELOPM PLANS

LD090744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)--To insist constantly on economic equality represents one of the essential elements of implementing our policy of national equality of all nations and nationalities. This was stressed at today's joint session of the Commission for the Development of International Relations of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium and of the Coordinating Committee for Intranational Relations of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Serbia during the debate on the draft social development plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia for the 1981-1985 period.

It was stressed at the session that social efforts in the development of the underdeveloped areas were notable and that significant results had been achieved in particular in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but also in a series of underdeveloped municipalities in Serbia.

The draft development plan charts even more consistently such a path in the next 5-year period.

In the debate, particular emphasis was laid on the need for the harmonization of plans and on the creating of conditions for greater pooling of resources of the economy of developed areas for the speedier development of the underdeveloped areas. Therefore, it was stressed, concrete conditions should be ensured which would provide more evident motives for economic interests in such investments. Greater organizational standards too should be introduced into such activities. It was also insisted that there should be greater mutual linking not merely among municipalities but also among organizations of associated labor in all republics and the two provinces. And this is, in the words of those who spoke during the debate, one of the very important elements of intranational relations.

Significant attention was devoted to the parts of the social plan which deal with education, employment, culture and other aspects of activities in the languages of the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

AU111555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 May 81

[Ljubomir Nikolic report]

[Excerpt] The delegates of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina have discussed the socialization of the foreign policy of our country. Munir Mesihovic has been elected president of the Republican Conference for 1 year. Ljubomir Nikolic reports from Sarajevo:

The belief is strengthening and prevails among the working people and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina that the field of foreign policy and international relations is not high politics with which only chosen individuals and groups should deal, but that we should all concern ourselves with it as we do with other problems of our daily life and development. This was stated, among other things, by Danilo Milanovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference. He pointed out that our people are also aware that what is decisive for the preservation and strengthening of our position in the world is the internal situation in Yugoslavia, the enhancement of self-management, the material foundation of associated labor and society as a whole, economic relations with foreign countries, and a constant deepening and continuous strengthening of brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness.

The belief was also expressed everywhere that the system of informing working people and citizens on all the topical problems of foreign policy and international relations of our country must be further enhanced.

ADDITIONS TO MOJSOV LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT

The following additions and rephrasing of the item entitled "LCY Central Committee Concludes Plenary Session" and subtitled "More of Mojsov Report" published in the 8 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 9, were taken from Belgrade BORBA of 9 May, thus providing full text of the BORBA version of the report:

On page I 9, insert before the first paragraph: "[Text] In the past days and weeks, the attention of our entire public and especially of members and organizations of the League of Communists has been oriented on analyzing the events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and reflecting on the aggressive actions by the counterrevolutionary elements who, with their dark manipulations and persistent attempts at sowing national hatred, provoked abhorrence among all our working people who selflessly strive to achieve new successes on all fronts of the struggle for economic stabilization and the further comprehensive strengthening of socialist self-managing relations. These elements, by spreading misinformation skillfully orchestrated from abroad, tried to shake the great reputation that our country enjoys in the world as a free, independent, self-managing and nonaligned community of all our peoples and nationalities, a community based on the equality of these peoples and nationalities.

"In these May days, when we are marking the sad anniversary of President Tito's death, summing up the results that we have achieved during the past year in further strengthening our socialist community, and overcoming a number of difficulties in our economy resulting from long-term causes; and when in this restless world around us we continue to solve many problems in our daily work and to further build and strengthen our relations with many countries of the world, just as we were doing and achieving with Comrade Tito, the enemies of our socialist and nonaligned country, of our socialist community and of the brotherhood and unity of all our peoples and nationalities tried to threaten, or at least temporarily besmirch, this our greatest revolutionary achievement precisely on our historical and revolutionary road of consolidating and further strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity, and unhindered creative work for even greater and fuller achievements in building socialism, and thereby also for an increasingly greater national assertion of all our peoples and nationalities.

"They tried, but they were given a resolute answer by all our working people, and especially from the communists and a vast majority of the Albanians in Kosovo who rejected these dark manipulations with the false and demagogic slogans that are basically aimed at disrupting intranational relations, fanning Albanian nationalism and irredentism and threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence.

"With all their attention the LCY organizations and their leading organs have seriously discussed this action by the counterrevolutionaries in Kosovo. The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and on several prior occasions also their presidiums as well as the leading organs at the level of the Federation, the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, thoroughly examined this hostile activity. Effective measures were taken to suppress it. The LCY Central Committee was informed about that at its session on 7 April.

"Following the thorough and critical discussions held in recent days in the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia--during which, especially in Pristina, the leading comrades of the League of Communists of Kosovo resolutely and self-critically approached the analysis of the situation in Kosovo and appraised their own work and failures--this meeting of the Central Committee today, with all seriousness and openness and the necessary critical approach, as has always been the case in the League of Communists whenever we were confronted by various hostile and anti-self-managing trends and phenomena, must review the situation that has been created in Kosovo and provide the right answers to all questions that are raised in this connection. Some of the most important of these questions are the following:

"What are the real essence and goals of that hostile counterrevolutionary action?

"How was it possible that the League of Communists and other organs of our self-managing mechanism failed in their revolutionary vigilance and uncompromising resistance to all nationalist phenomena, and how was it possible that all the necessary measures were not taken in good time to prevent sinister action by the enemies of the SFRY?

"What are the reasons--35 years after the victorious battle which we won against the fascist occupiers and their servants in the country, when we founded our new, self-managing federal community through a consistent self-determination of all our peoples and nationalities, proven in the struggle and revolution--for greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism to appear in the present time in a new vampire-like form, even if only among a small number of schoolchildren, students and some of their 'educators'? How can counterrevolutionary elements, cloaked in the mantle of nationalism, dare to organize, using 'special warfare' methods, a number of hostile actions in several towns and places in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and thus disturb peace and security in a part of our federal community?

"Essence and Goals of Counterrevolutionary Action

"In reply to these and other questions we must, first of all, clearly and precisely repeat the assessment of these counterrevolutionary activities which we adopted in previous examinations in the leading organs of the federation, in political and state organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which has been confirmed as correct.

"Proceeding from this assessment, we must harmonize the political activities of the League of Communists and the sociopolitical organizations, as well as the actions of those organs set up according to the constitution to protect the constitutional order, peace and security of all our citizens and to protect unswayingly the territorial integrity and independence of our country.

"From the very beginning, the hostile action had a counterrevolutionary nature and was designed to spread gradually and endanger the foundations of our fraternal community--brotherhood and unity, equality, the constitutional order and self-management--with an attempt to seize, with the use of force and arms, certain vital institutions.

"This action was led by nationalist and counterrevolutionary elements from positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

"By destroying the constitutional order and proclaiming some kind of an 'Albanian republic,' its aim was to create a hotbed of crisis not only in Yugoslavia but also in this region which is so sensitive in the general state of international relations, and thus to endanger the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

"The hostile elements and those who stand behind them attempted by that action to inflict a heavy blow on our socialist self-managing community, to disturb its internal structure and to weaken the international position and respect of the SFRY in the world.

"The activity of the hostile and counterrevolutionary elements was carefully organized from a center of a foreign agency, masked by nationalist and irredentist slogans and 'Marxist-Leninist' phraseology. At the end that center made itself heard, assuming responsibility for the events that took place and admitting that it also used firearms in the actions. That agent center, whose leaders and organizers will not avoid the fate that is in store for them and will find themselves standing before the people's court to account for their counterrevolutionary activity and the misdeeds committed by them, prepared its action over a long period of time and only waited for a suitable moment to start it. That foreign agency, which camouflaged itself under the name of 'the Albanian Communist Marxist-Leninist Party in Yugoslavia,' demonstrated--according to the well-known rules of waging 'special warfare'--persistence in organizing and synchronizing action over a long duration, preceded by demagogic ideological-political and nationalist indoctrination. The false and demagogic slogans used by the enemy in manipulating schoolchildren and students at the same time that the real organizers stayed in their ratholes, the aggressiveness and brutality in action, the orientation of the action in a wider area and the aspiration to penetrate the working collectives, something that was resolutely resisted by the workers class and the communists of Kosovo, show that the action was waged according to carefully prepared instructions. The enemy believed that the time had come when it was possible to strike to destabilize our country.

"It was broadly conceived counterrevolutionary action with wider goals and not some kind of 'peaceful' demonstration and demand for 'constitutional rights,' as the individual advocate of the counterrevolutionaries in the country and abroad wish to present them. The agent center that directed the actions and whose plans are known to us anticipated the execution of individual subversive action, including armed actions and attacks against individual installations. The vandalism demonstrated by the counterrevolutionary elements and the material damages caused by them show that we clashed with the organized enemies who, however--in their nationalist blindness and in carrying out instructions to execute their actions--overlooked the determination and uncompromising attitude by which they were stopped and thwarted in their attempt to fulfill their masters' goals.

"The measures undertaken on the basis of the decisions by the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee as well as by the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia have proven to be efficient in combatting counterrevolutionary attempts.

"We will continue to take further measures to ensure peaceful life and work for all citizens of our country, to preserve the fruits of our work and construction and to secure peace and prosperity for future generations. There will be no concessions or compromises in completely destroying the enemy and in cutting off his counterrevolutionary activity. As to the defense of the basic achievements of our revolution and the preservation of our country's territorial integrity, we will act with every revolutionary determination as we always have. We will unwaveringly defend our socialist community against all attacks, regardless from whom they may come and with what they may be camouflaged.

"Review of Some Causes

"We will guard unwaveringly and to the end the freedom and independence, the brotherhood and unity, togetherness, the federal system and the development of the socialist self-managing relations, our country's nonaligned foreign policy and everything that represents the essence of our revolution and what we have won with our own struggle and countless victims. There is no force in the world that could sway us from that, even for a moment. For that reason, too, we have dealt such decisive blows to these attacks from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, just as we will do it in the future against all possible attempts to threaten the achievements of our revolution.

"At the time of the well-known events in Kosovo in 1968 and in recent years, especially since 1974, hostile activities and tendencies were discovered and organized groups and individuals indulging in hostile activities from nationalist and irredentist positions were uncovered, so that in the absence of a combative and resolute position of the League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces, organized actions by counterrevolutionary elements could be expected. The basic explanation for the extent of the counterrevolutionary activities coming as a surprise is that there was a great lack of vigilance toward the enemy. Nationalism and irredentism and their continued, organized undermining activities were underestimated and therefore the aggressiveness and brutality in the behavior of the protagonists of the counterrevolution in their attempt to destabilize Kosovo and Yugoslavia and even assume power in Kosovo came as a surprise.

"Nationalism of any kind constitutes a fertile ground for the manifestation of hostile activities and it is copiously used by all the enemies of Socialist Yugoslavia. The materials distributed for this Central Committee session state that nationalism, as the main trump in the political destabilization of multinational social communities is one of the chief means of the strategy of an indirect approach. The platform of the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo is fully congruent with this strategy. The long-lasting nationalist and irredentist activities in Kosovo should not have left us unvigilant in relation to the activities of well-known enemies of our country and of its sociopolitical system.

"However, certain trends and behavior in Kosovo in recent years represented favorable ground for a new flareup of nationalism and irredentism. The main reason for that must be sought in the variance between the material and social development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the last decade and the absence of long-term stable political perception of those trends. As a result of great efforts of our entire community, as well as those of the Kosovo working people, the economic development of Kosovo was accelerated and it resulted in a number of great shifts in the social structure of the population, in great growth of the population, in changes in the national structure and in tempestuous social changes in general. The justified aspiration for more rapid development and to reduce the development lag, in comparison to more highly developed republics, led--especially in the more difficult economic situation in recent years--to excessive political emphasizing of the problem of underdevelopment, to a failure to perceive and then neglecting the negative political consequences, and to an insufficient and one-sided emphasis on the problem.

"In recent years, despite increased investment in economic projects, many economic difficulties have appeared: stagnation of industrial production, losses in the economy, difficulties connected with employment and others. The combination of such tempestuous social changes and current economic difficulties, even without the activities of an underground nationalist organization, but in the absence of a well-thought-out firm political action, objectively speaking, favored the creation of social and other circumstances which could be used to provoke disorders."

On page I 9, first paragraph, line two, remove parentheses from the queried word "basic";

Same page, last paragraph, line three, remove parentheses from queried words "political and economic";

Page I 10, fourth paragraph, line two make read: "...nationalism and irridentism. The nationalist indoctrination was used as a real "opium for the people" in order to more easily cover up the counterrevolutionary goals that have nothing in common with the real national interests of the Albanians in Kosovo and the entire Albanian people.

"Activity of Subjective Forces

"The activity of.... " (supplying passage indistinct and rephrasing).

Same page, paragraph six, line one, remove parentheses from word "leaderships."

Same page, seventh paragraph, line two make read: "...their basic organizations. However, this does not mean that it is necessary to shut oneself in only within the framework of one's own republic or province. The negative consequences of work and difficulties..." (supplying passage indistinct and rephrasing).

Page I 11, insert the following subhead after the second paragraph: "Determination of Responsibility Without Any Hesitation"

Page I 12, delete the subhead after the fourth paragraph.

Same page, sixth paragraph, line six make read: "...as a consequence its insufficient effectiveness. This especially came to the fore at Pristina University in middle...." (supplying words indistinct and rephrasing).

Same page, correct the word "depend" in the last sentence of the last paragraph to read "defend."

Page I 13, paragraph two, line seven make read: "....ideological and political differentiations that must be carried out in each nation. These differentiations sharply and clearly...." (supplying words indistinct and rephrasing)

Same paragraph, make last sentence read: "Therefore, the awareness that true national affirmation and equality will be manifested and developed only through the continued and comprehensive development of the socialist self-managing relations is being constantly strengthened among our workers class and working people." (supplying word indistinct and rephrasing).

Page I 14, fourth paragraph, make the first sentence read: "The peacetime work methods have become dominant in the LCY." (rephrasing).

Same page, fifth paragraph, third line from bottom make read: "...by means of a further comprehensive development of Kosovo..." (supplying indistinct words).

SETINC ADDRESSES SLOVENIA LC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD112204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 May (TANJUG)--"Though the events in Kosovo and their causes are of a specific nature, we can and should use them as a lesson. Now, above all, is the best time for us to adopt real measures at all levels, from basic organizations of associated labor to federal organs, in the spirit of the debate at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee, and to chart the orientation of actions through which we shall more speedily and more efficiently resolve the present weak aspects of the economic situation, and primarily the stagnation in the development of socialist self-managing relations," Franc Setinc, secretary of the Presidium, said at today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, chaired by Franc Popit.

"If the events in Kosovo had not been so dramatic and tragic, then one could say that the iron is now in the fire and that we should strike it while it is hot for the benefit of consolidating the system of socialist self-management, implementing economic stabilization and successfully carrying out priority tasks of further development" Franc Setinc said. he stressed that the first lesson of the Kosovo events--one which was not new for Slovenia--was that we have to be completely frank, critical and realistic in our assessments, without concealing and distorting the truth or glossing over matters. At the same time, this is also the most significant source of strength of our revolutionary movement and of our opportunities for successful revolutionary action.

Franc Setinc and members of the Presidium emphasized the most significant problems at present should be resolved by more of a long-term grasp of development tasks at the economic, ideo-political and cultural levels, by the way the League of Communists works inside institutions of the political system, and by mobilizing working people to resolve problems, conflicts and contradictions in our society.

During the debate, the participants in the debate dissociated themselves from some assessments about the effects of the economic system made by some individual economists who believe that the main cause of the present economic difficulties lies in the independencies of the system, above all of self-managing agreement-reaching and negotiations. Without going into the question about everyone being entitled to present his own view and about weaknesses really existing in implementing the system, it was stressed that assessments of this kind had a damaging effect on organized actions aimed at the consistent implementation of the economic system, in particular when some are trying to equate such assessments with the official attitudes of the environments in which they emerge.

The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia will resume the debate on the events in Kosovo and on the most significant tasks of the League of Communists following the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee at its next session.

ZAGREB COMMENTARY ON ARRESTS FOR 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

LD121818 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Zagreb District Court has instituted criminal proceedings against Dr Marko Veselica, Vlado Gotovac and Dobroslav Paraga for criminal acts against the foundations of socialist self-managing social order and security of the SFRY, participating in enemy activity, enemy propaganda and causing national, racial and religious hatred, dissent and intolerance.

Here is a commentary by Josip Grubisic-Cabo, director of ZAGREB radio:

The indictment and the accused are individual and separate entities but their activity is in fact common to all of them; it has the same goal as all the activity of pronounced and active external and internal enemies--the counterrevolutionary destruction of our socialist self-managing social order and of the integrity of the SFRY. There are also differences between the three accused--in their age and in their biographies, as well as certain differences in their method of activity and approaches.

Two of them--Dr Veselica and Gotovac--are recidivists. They were already sentenced for similar activity. [Veselica was sentenced during activities in 1970-1971] Paraga is new on the negative political scene. Veselica and Paraga have directly linked up with the fascist emigres; they have sent reports to them, received money or directives or both.

Gotovac is defending himself from being accused of being rightwing and he proclaims to be, roughly, a socialist for eternity. Evidently more intellectual than the other two, he knows that in qualified Western public opinion rightwing views do not pay and are not respectable. He directs his blows against those who have sympathies for this country, for its path, efforts and difficulties. He describes the situation in our country entirely differently and tries to convince the world that it is wrong as regards Yugoslavia.

All this has been going on for some time and also when in Kosovo counterrevolutionary and armed action has been prepared and launched with the aim of destroying the existing order and changing the existing borders of Yugoslavia. In the activities of both Albanian and Croatian nationalism, as well as of other enemies of various shades, nothing ever happens accidentally or by coincidence. After all, the joint demonstrations by fascist emigres both of Croatian and Albanian origin in the towns of Western Europe are a manifest external expression of this bond.

But let us proceed in a concrete manner, in the footsteps of the indictments always remembering that the final judgment is a matter for the court. Here are several words about some of the acts committed, about methods and about ties.

For Dr Marko Veselica--as the indictment says--there is well-grounded suspicion that in the period from June 1980 until March 1981, he maintained regular contacts with representatives of emigre Ustasha terrorist organizations. He maintained ties among others with Tihomil Radja in Switzerland; Jaksa Kusan, editor of the Ustasha paper NOVA HRVATSKA; and Mirko Vidovic, president of the Ustasha Croatian Council. The choice of these people is more than characteristic. Those who think as he does are clearly those who think alike, all the more since Dr Veselica either knows Tihomil Radja from before or has at least heard about him, or more precisely, heard about him a lot. Tihomil Radja, while attending the well-known antifascist grammar school in Sinj--where Marko Veselica also graduated--as a young man wore the Ustasha uniform. He was an informer and aligned himself entirely on the side of his friend, the notorious brother. Radja has been condemned and remains today what he has always been. To him and those like him, Veselica sends reports which among other things carry titles such as "new cycle of persecution of democratic forces in Croatia," "the political process in Croatia" and the like. The intent of the reports is clear and the content is not difficult to guess at all.

Dobroslav Paraga has simply burst out in all four directions: He has linked up with Ustasha terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic, the representative of the Ustasha terrorist organizations such as the Croatian youth, the Croatian crusaders' brotherhood, and the Croatian revolutionary brotherhood. He circulates illegally in the country any possible Ustasha press material and from Bilandzic he has also received Deutschmarks to purchase machines to duplicate illegal leaflets which, however, have never actually been published. He has proposed to Marko Veselica that they should publish these leaflets jointly. He has also established contacts with unidentified priests in Zagreb in order to obtain premises where he could put the printing machine and print the leaflets.

Along with this, in his widely ramified activity he also deceives and cheats. The petition addressed to the Yugoslav Presidency--which he immediately also sent to the German DER SPIEGEL and to the Ustasha paper NOVA HRVATSKA--demands the adoption of the law on amnesty for all persons who have committed criminal acts of a political nature, and even the gravest ones such as terrorism and espionage. He has presented the petition to cultural and social workers as a petition demanding the amnesty of persons who have committed verbal criminal acts of a political nature. He presents himself falsely as a journalist of POLET, the weekly of the socialist youth federation of Croatia. Having succeeded in obtaining some signatures by deception, he substitutes the sheets of paper and so the content becomes different--but enough of that!

Vlado Gotovac, who as we said proclaims himself as a socialist for eternity, also presents himself primarily as a dissident--roughly, as if he on occasion has published a kind of Samizdat literature and not that he was chief editor and militant leader-writer of the HRVATSKI TJEDNIK of 1971, for which he was among other things also sentenced and released before completing his sentence. Dissident activity is more fashionable than rightwing nationalism and it is also acceptable as propaganda--or to use Gotovac's vocabulary, as propaganda [promicba; wartime Croat term]. Therefore, Gotovac built his ideological platform on anticommunism, hoping that through this bait he would win sympathizers and friends. He has given interviews to Swedish television, which our readers have had the opportunity to read in the first issue of the new Saturday issue of VJESNIK; he talks to Clara Falcone in the Italian daily IL TEMPO; and a somewhat stronger socialist paper, France INTERNATIONALE.

In all these articles he cries over the destiny of the Croatian homeland, over the destiny of a Croat intellectual. He says among other things: even the Croatian population has become very sensitive, one could practically say that it is under continuous nervous tension due to the strained atmosphere around it. Due to everything and in the desire to pacify--and what does this mean to him in this context?--the Croatian people are made to disappear--just imagine, we have genocide here--more, newer and dirtier legends about the Croats are being created. For everything he has said, Vlado Gotovac also had his explanations given to Clara Falcone in the above-mentioned IL TEMPO. It says: The misfortune lies in the fact that this new Yugoslavia has again been formed thanks to the destruction of the former Yugoslavia. The former was a monarchist pan-Serbdom and this one--that is today's new socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia--is republican pan-Serbdom.

So this is what the new-fangled Gotovac has reduced the war, the revolution and everything to for which the revolution had wanted and what it had successfully fought for and which it continues to carry on under new conditions in the new world--a complex one, with many bright aspirations and dark intentions, among which the activity and the intentions of these three people, regardless of their manifestation, could be put among the darkest ones.

For such activity one is accountable in our country both to the courts and to our people. Our society, in the interest of our nations and nationalities, of their identity and their existence will fight, by revolutionary justice, against all such people. This should be clear both to them and their allies in the dark fascist caves and their champions, regardless of the garb they put on.